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EXPEO-
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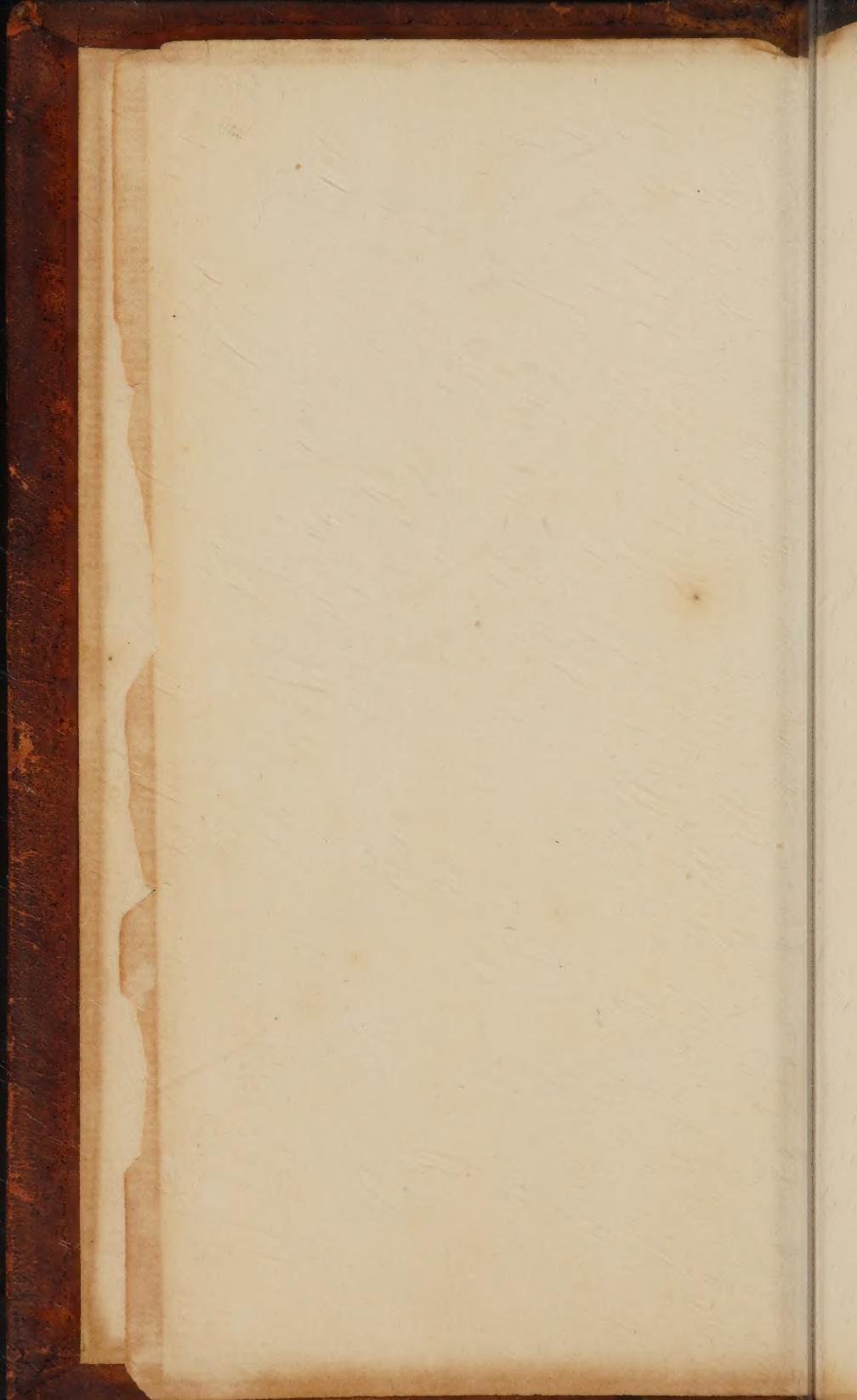
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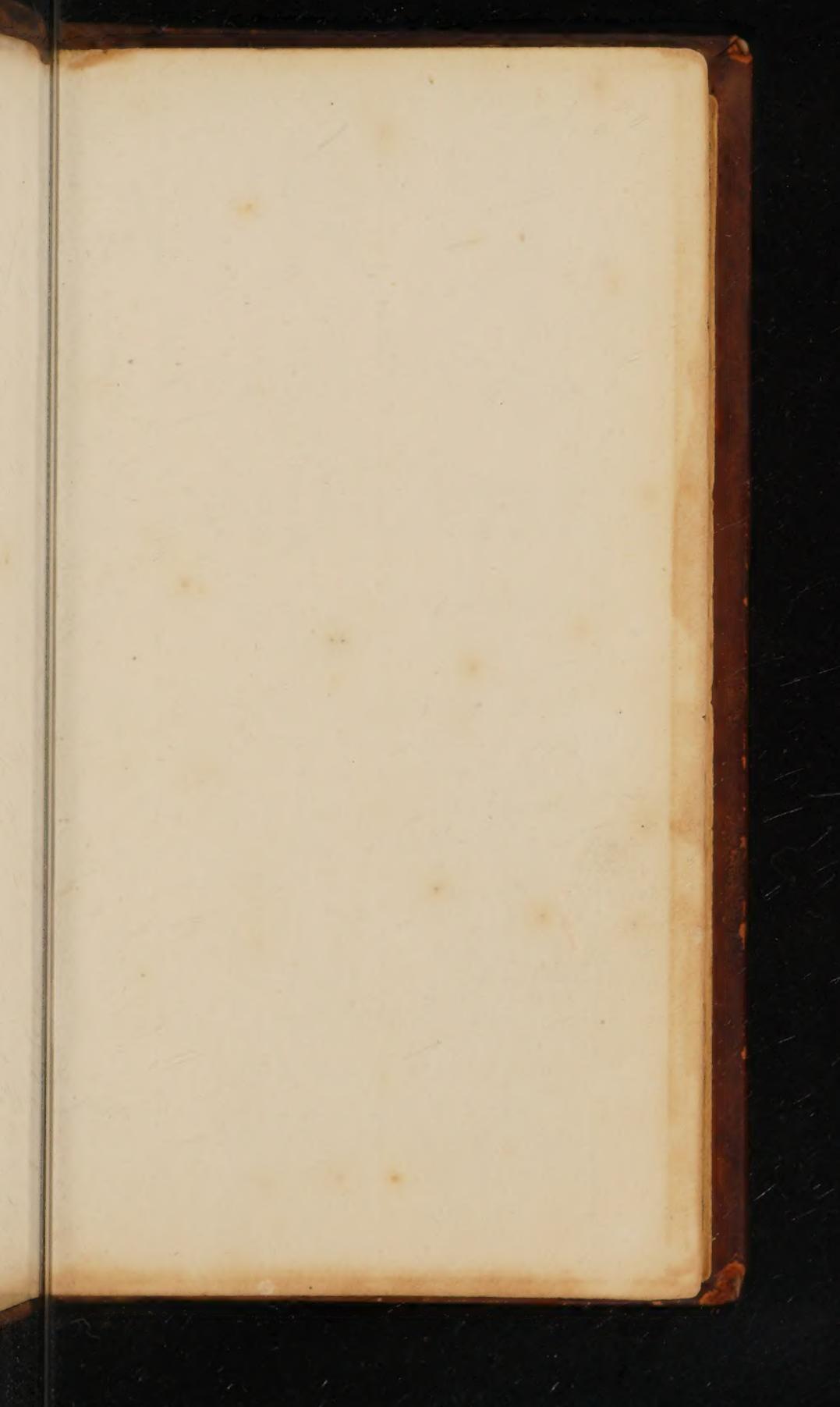
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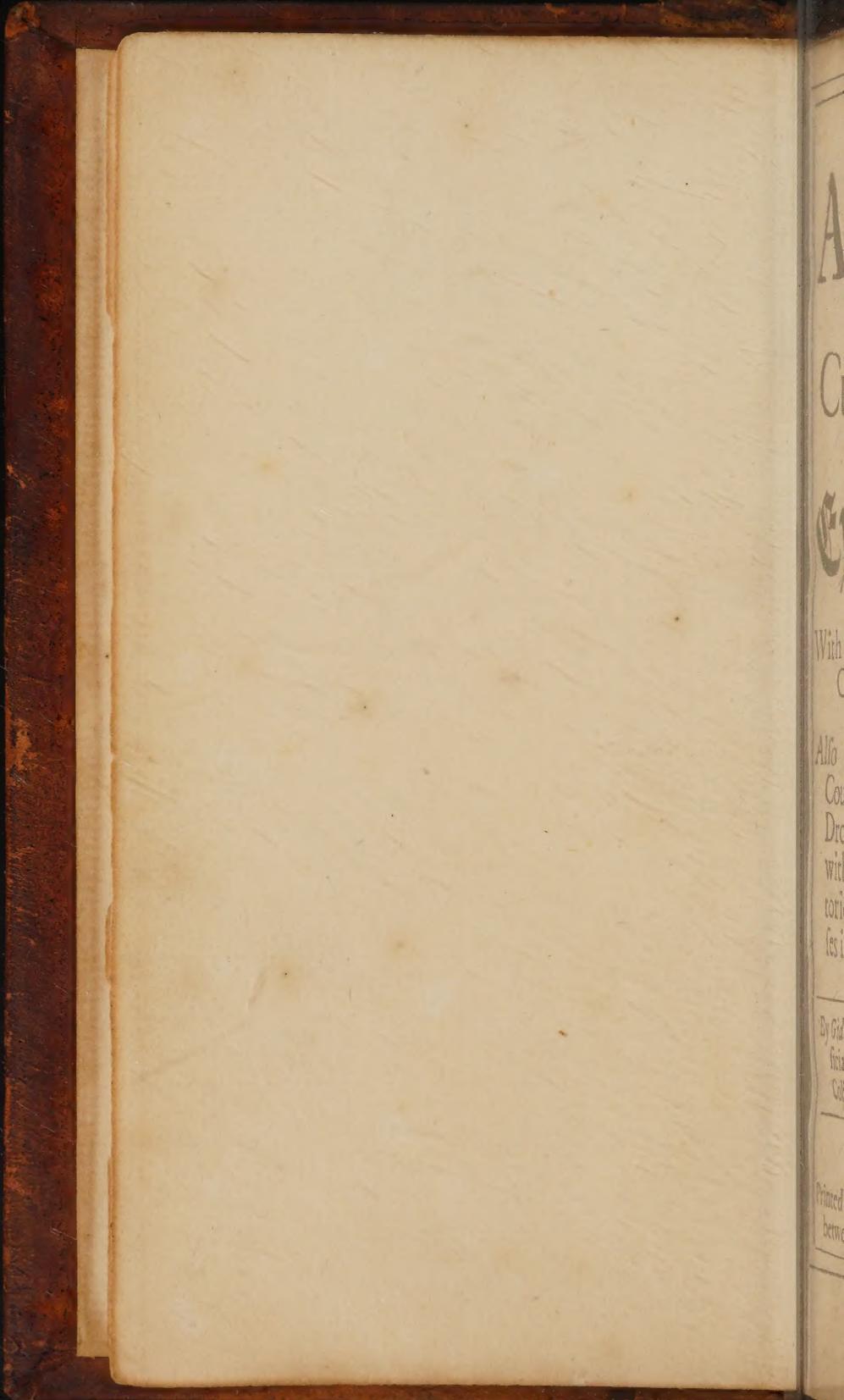
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June 2011







THE
A R T
O F
Curing Diseases
B Y
Expectation:

With Remarks on a supposed great
Case of Apoplextick Fits.

Also most useful Observations on
Coughs, Consumptions, Stone,
Dropsies, Fevers, and Small Pox;
with a Confutation of Dispensatory-
aries, and other various Discour-
ses in Physick.

By Gideon Harvey; M. D. their Majesties Phy-
sician of the Tower, and Fellow of the
Colledge of Physicians of the Hague.

L O N D O N,

Printed for James Partridge at the Post-House
between Charing-Cross and White-hall. 1689.



To the Right Honorable my Lord Marquis of *Hallifax*, Lord Privy Seal, and Speaker to the House of Lords.

If annual Oblations from Gratitude were celebrated by the Ancients to those, that had been somewhat extraordinary serviceable to the Publick, a perpetual Anniversary is

is more justly due to your
Lordships most successful
Endeavours, and Zele:
for the Laws, Liberties,
and the Protestant Reli-
gion ; wherefore may I
among the rest make hum-
ble offering of these my lit-
tle Labours to your Lord-
ships Immortal Name, as
a grateful Testimony that
I am

Your Lordships

Most submissive and
most obedient Servant

Harvey.

THE
Art of Curing Diseases
BY
EXPECTATION.

CHAP. I.

containing the Description of the
Art of Expectation.

If Antiquity be capable of conferring Validity, the Art of Expectation being contemporary with that of Physick, may be termed equally valuable; in many cases they are synonymous, where the Cure is attributed

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buted to the Art of Medicine, which in reality was chiefly performed by the *Art of Expectation*; the Remedies, that were the Tools of the former, being of little or no efficacy, and consequently ~~de~~lusory; whereas Time, Delays, and doing nothing, are the principal *media* of the latter. Hence may easily be apprehended, what is meant by curing Diseases by *Expectation*, viz. The applying of Remedies, that do little hurt, and less good, from which the Patient day by day frustraneously expecting relief, and benefit, is at last deferred so long, that Nature, and Time have partially, or entirely, cured the Disease, which notwithstanding the Physician by subtlety, cunning, and officiousness, doth commonly with success insinuate, that the Patient is Debitor for his Life, and recovery, to the Doctor's Skill, Judgment, Method, and Remedies; and in this particular, the wifest of men do become half Fools, by

by intrusting their Lives, and yielding obedience to most Physicians, of whom, or their Art, they are incapable of judging, by reason of their being unacquainted with the insides of their Persons, and the vanities of their Profession.

2. Suppose your self cured of an Ague, Catarrh, Sicknes of Stomach, or twenty other Distempers, by taking twice or thrice a day, *horis medicis*, for ten days together, five grains of Tobacco-pipe powder, (which by a reputed honest, and most Learned Physician, shall be hinted to be Magistry of Pearl) or by swallowing down, in the same Medicinal method, five grains of *Terra damnata Vitrioli*, or powder of a well-burnt Earthen Pipkin, intimated to be prepared Gold. This probably hath cost you six or eight pounds. You are now certainly restored (*tuto, cito, & jucunde*) to your health, and all is well. Be you never so rich, so great, or so wise a man, will not

B 2 your

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your own judgment convince you of folly beyond Idiotism, in having made in the preceding case a Phylician your Trustee, and giving credit to his pretended Cure, which is no other, than was effected by the *Art of Expectation*, in manner following? From the first Dose of Powder you perceived no benefit, though you were willing to be perswaded, that what advancement was made towards recovery, was insensible, and therefore you were contented, to expect five or six days for a sensible abatement, and so *de die in diem*, until in good truth it was your abstinence from Flesh, and strong Liquors, gave your Spirits leisure and opportunity, to digest, separate, and expell those morbidick Humours.

3. That this is so, is apparent in poor men, whose straightness of Fortune not permitting, to make application to Doctors or Apothecaries, by fasting, and keeping themselves from the injuries of the Air,

Air, are cured of slight Distempers, that are curable by Nature, and the Art of *Expectation*, in the same space of time the Doctors do require, to set up the rich. As for great Diseases, where a true method, and effectual Remedies become necessary, more owe their Deaths to Physicians, than are pretendedly cured by them, as I have most clearly, and faithfully shewed in the *Conclave of Physicians*. However, it is to the *Art of Expectation* Physicians are indebted for their Reputation, that occasions the ignorant World to continue the use of them. By the way, I have in the preceding Paragraph only proposed a supposal of Pipkin, and Tobacco-pipe powder, which I now tell you, is not a *merum suppositum non supponendum*, but hath been knavishly practised by some Physicians, with a success equal to what could have been expected from a Magistry of Pearl, or an *Aurum diaphoreticum*.

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4. As for those particulars, wherein I shall instance the Exercise of the *Art of Expectation*, though they are not Pipkin powders, they are very analogal unto 'em. In conclusion, if the *Art of Expectation* was not more universal than Medicine, whence doth it happen, that many illiterates, as Gun-smiths, Heel-makers, regenerate high-way-men, some Apothecaries, and some Surgeons, do cure a far greater number than the chiefest of Physicians, were it not, that they are equally skill'd in the *Art of Expectation*. These *Expectation-Doctors* are the safe men, the good Childrens Doctors, much in request among some wise Women. They are such, as in difficult Diseases kill by omission, and cure easie Distempers, by seeming to do something of no importance.

CHAP.

C H A P. II.

Of the several Sects of Modern
Physicians.

I. F ROM their Subjects many Trades are observed to mutuate their distinction ; from Brass the Brazier ; from Steel or Iron, in French *Fer*, the Farrier, or rather *Ferrier* ; and from Phyfick the Physician ; and from the contraction of all the three a very proper Nomenclature may be adapted to the plurality of conclave Doctors, viz. a *Brazen-Farrier-Physician*. To this universal distinction a more specifick sub-distinction, abstracted from the particular matter they operate upon, seems necessary. Some wholly dedicating themselves to Iron or Steel, and Syrup of Steel, make use of its efforts against all Diseases, and do justly deserve the Title of *Farrier-Doctors*; others ap-

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plying the Milk Diet, or Asses Milk to all their Patients, may be dignified with the Name of *Ass-Doctors*. A third sort, giving themselves over to the Jesuits Powder, will be called *Jesuitical-Doctors*, fourbs from the top to the bottom. A fourth, seldom miss recommending their Clients to Tunbridg or Dul-ledg Waters, as if they pretended to be *Dull-head Physicians*. Bleeding is prefered by some in all cases, that are *Butcher-Doctors*. The last, who are the most numerous, aver all Distempers are to be expell'd at the Fundament, and these are the *T-rd-Doctors*. Here the Art of Physick, Monster like, appears to walk upon six Legs, though every Physician stands but upon one, yet not so firmly, but is apt to be totter'd by every slight Distemper, and a difficult one throws him down to the Ground, whence he easily, like a Jugler, starts up again, and recovering his one Leg, claps his Wings, and crows himself Conqueror

queror of the Disease, though with
an usurp'd Title.

2. For the good of the common
Cause, these Physicians, though
debauch'd into different Methods of
Practice, all make a consort in one
Cant, that by their sedulous disco-
veries in Anatomy, (as Circula-
tion, Milkie Vessels, Waterduets,
nervous Liquor, nutricious and
pancreatick Juyces, ferments in the
Throat, Stomach, Liver, Heart,
Brain, Spleen, Kidnies, and in eve-
ry part, as far as the little Toe,
besides a hundred little particula-
ries, of no other use than the The-
ory of the Spots in the Moon) they
have so far out-started all the An-
cients, that they have exalted their
Art to the highest Pinacle or *ανυψ*,
which before was scarce an *Embryo*;
and all this to enchant you into a
firm faith of their Abilities, to bait
and allure you into their Physick
Nets. But to speak the truth, they
are much short of the Candor, Ho-
nesty, Modesty, Learning, and In-

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dstry, the Ancients used, in making their Observation on Diseases, and Remedies, which was such, that they found, that abstinence, and lying still (that is, doing nothing, and being Spectators of Nature) cured more Distempers, than all their Interruption by Physick; which rule you find very oft enioyned by *Hippocras, Galen, and Celsus*, throughout all their Works; so that where these modern Adventurers pretend to cure one Disease, they, by being Spectators only, cured an hundred, which in effect was nothing, but being Actors of the Art of curing Diseases by *Expectation*.

CHAP.

by Expectation.

CHAP. III.

Of the Ferrier Doctors, with the
good and mischievous Effects of
Steel.

THE Ferrier-Doctors are railed in the front by vulgar Opinions, and the transmutation of Iron into Gold is in nothing more apparent, than in the exchange of their Steel Medicines into golden Fees. The effects derived from the various principles of Iron, operating according to the disposition of subjects they meet with in the body, prove as oft fatal and pernicious, as seldom happy and hoped for; a powerful detergent, and diuretick, is observed in the Sulphur of Steel, when it encounters with an acid in the humors, proper to incite it to combat, otherwise it unites with the vitriolick Salt, and both turn into a cement, which adding a stron-

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a stronger fastness to Obstructions, doth frequently bung up the Vessels entirely. Judgment and Experience are in no case so useful, as in adapting this Mineral to proper Constitutions. It is more *bruited* for the killing, than curative part; if you hit the mark right in the choice of it, you may perform a cure very wonderful; if you miss, the event is deplorable. Instances of the first kind are by far exceeded in number by the latter.

By three or four large bleedings (as I remember) advised by a Coach-butcher-Doctor to Sir R. Bovy, labouring under a Quartan, and by as many Purges (whereof the least operated between forty and fifty times) prescribed by a subsequent T-rd-Doctor, the Patient was thrown into all the kinds of Drop-sie, with a continuation of the Ague, notwithstanding the use of the Jesuits Powder in all its forms and quantities. From the Head to the Toe a more monstrous oedematous

matous protuberance was scarce pos-
sible, his Belly so extreamly fill'd
with Water, and Wind especial-
ly, that would have supported him
from sinking in any River; his
Age was almost decrepid, his Ap-
petite little or nothing, and his
feebleness answerable to all Cir-
cumstances. Those cathartick Re-
medies, which the whole band of
Physick-men have, and do hitherto
erroneously depend on, would take
no place in a distemper they had
caused. Tapping must have pro-
ved speedily terminative.

2. Through the use of Chaly-
beats variouly mixt with Diure-
ticks and Detersives, he was in few
Weeks reduced to his former pro-
portion of Body, which was lean,
thin, and lank, his strength return-
ed, with his appetite, and good di-
gestion; nothing remained, but the
swelling of his Legs, though consi-
derably lessened, which was discus-
sed by a lixivial Fomentation. His
burden of Serosities I observed was
daily

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daily lessened by large quantities of Urine, and insensible Perspirations. The greatest trouble I found at the beginning, in the cure of his Ague, which was effected by a Powder not unusual. What could be here successfully expected from Steel, was attained in all its parts, the sulphurous particles, in their abstersif and diuretick offices, kept even pace with the salin in the corroboratif and restrictive, whereby the Bowels were restored to their pristin firmness, and compact texture, and the Humors reduced to a mediocrity in substance, temperament, and fluidity. But in a hundred occasions Steel is observed to be retrograde, through ignorance of proper application to Bodies and Diseases.

3. Some few years past, a Lady brought her Daughter from Reading side to London, accompanied with her Doctor in ordinary, who justified his Steel course by a senseless recital of Authors, and other of his Phy-

Physick Companions, in endeavouring thereby to procure her *Menstrua*, to whose non-appearance at their due times and seasons, he imputed a *Cachexia*, and pale colour, that injured her Complexion. Three Weeks or a Months progress in that method had entirely extinguish'd her Appetit, thrown her into an Hectick Fever, and a Cough so importune, that would not suffer her scarce to breathe or speak.

4. The salts of her Humours closing with the vitriolique of the Steel, without loosning and untyning the sulphurous particles from them, united their force of binding, drying, and damning up all the Humours, that by regurgitation were impelled into the Lungs and Bowels, which being now choak'd up by such a cementing Remedy, what was here to be done? Nothing that I could think more certain than a prognostic, that a few days would put a period to her Life,

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Life, and to the Steel course also. This Ferrier Doctor would needs turn Ass-Doctor, and abandon his Patient to Asses Milk, at Chelsey, where in less than a week her hour-glass was run out.

5. Another case I remember of a Merchant in London, whom a Ferrier Physician pretending to cure of a Chronical cough, that had accompanied him twelve or fourteen years, pressed a solution of Steel upon him thirty days or longer, which indeed had much abated the Cough, but also had render'd him so hoarse, that a Mouse could not have heard him speak, at a yards distance, besides the loss of Appetite and Strength. I advis'd the Patient to take leave of his Ferrier and his Steel, unless he intended to stop up his Lungs, and desist from breathing. Much ado he regain'd his old Cough, which being so antiquated, a Cure ought never to be attempted beyond palliation, and upon a deterioration through a new

new Cold, or addition of a recent defluxion, beyond some lenifying or smoothing pectorals, an old Cough bearing the Office of a Pump, or an Issue, which with the superfluities of the Lungs, throws out the Crudities of the whole mass, the retention whereof would otherwise swell and choak these pulmonick Bellows.

So true it is, as some certain pectorals are the life of the Lungs, that Steel, and all chalybeat Medicines are a certain bain unto them, the roughness and adstringent faculties of its vitriolick Salt, which they contain in a superlative degree, straitning and contracting in process of time the whole pneumatick Engine to a total suppression.

6. From the preceding Paragraph flows naturally this observation, that where Lungs are hereditarily asthmatick, or adventitiously so, by universally inspiring, a thick smoaky foggy Air about London, which from the dripping

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ping fits of the Climate in the Winter, proves no other all England over; Steel Remedies either in a dry or moist form, as Iron-waters, and Syrup of Steel ought to be regarded with a very squint suspicious Eye, and never called in use where the greatest necessity is not the chiefest indicant.

C H A P. IV.

Reciting a farther enumeration of
the mischiefs of Steel, with a ve-
ry eminent supposed case.

I. **N**O W, if you will suppose
a Man or Woman afflicted
with any hypochondriac spleeny
Distemper, or inveterated obstruc-
tions of the Bowels, either being
easily incident into a Couch, and
being never so little imbecillitated
in their Lungs, a Steel Medicine
exhibited, where the acid within
the

the Body is uncapable to divide the Sulphur from the Salt, they run no small risque of puiking their gross slimy Humours into their Lungs, that will in time coagulate to an Asthma, ulcerous disposition of the Lungs, and probably a Consumption, and Hectic Fever; or if peradventure the Humours do not sublime, they will be compacted into immedicable Obstructions, and most obstinate Infarctions. Where such Medicines encounter with Youth, their Vigour possibly may subjugate their roughness, and menaced Mischiefs, which in those that are turned of forty, do very frequently ensue, either soon after, or upon a delay of a few years, and may easily be tract backwards to the Steel original, whence they will evidently be found to take their source; neither are you here to expect an enumeration of all such like cases, which I can give you, unless you are armed with Patience of reading a
Trea-

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Treatise six times bigger, than
this will amount unto ; neither can
I without astonishment behold,
how greedily Syrup of Steel is
swallowed down at Paris, by most
of the Patients of a noised Farrier-
Doctor, who in the failure of this,
doth immediately turn to Ass-
Doctor, by his milkie Diets ; so
that I cannot tell, whether I ought
properly to say, the Farrier upon
the Ass, or the Ass upon the Farrier.

2. Beyond all peradventure the
Sulphur of Steel being entirely stript
(as very few have hitherto yet dis-
covered) of its saline particles, and
their restringent faculties, (which
in most preparations will in a great
measure cleave to it) must become
a most admirable deobstruent ; nei-
ther did I ever yet arrive to any
one proces, that came near it,
except one, which by bringing it
over the Alembick, renders it solu-
ble. The same process hath the
same effect upon Antimony, and
some few other Minerals, which
since

since not appertaining to the Art of Expectation, will be improper to describe at present.

3. It is not on the Bowels only, but on the Brain and Nerves, a long or oft repeated Steel course manifests its immedicable Injuries. Palsies, Convulsions, and extream weakness of the Joynts, I have more than once observed the consequences of it, which I can deduce from no other preceding causality; then by cementing and binding vicious humours in deep latent recesses, where by a long stagnation for some months, and sometimes years, they acquire a levain so pernicious, as to deprave and subvert the animal Faculty, enervating the whole systeme of chanells, that proceed from the Brain, and impressing a virulence on the Juyces of the Nerves; in which manner, and through the same means, it bears a very near affinity to the Jesuits bark, that hath so oft some years after caused

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caused Convulsions, and Syncopes; though never *Apoplectick fits*, a denomination that makes Physicians that used it, to appear the greatest Block-heads; for Fits denote a type, and a circuit of beginning, ending, and returning, which an Apoplexy never did. Either it is a strong one, (*Apoplexia fortis*) which according to *Hippocrates*, and all other experienced Physicians since, doth infallibly kill; or slight, (*Apoplexia levius*) which for the most part turns to a Palsie. See *Hippocr. Apho. lib. 2. Aph. 42.*

4. Imagine half a quier of Physicians of the same stamp treating a Patient, decumbent of Leipothymick, or rather Syncopal fits, interchanging reciprocally with violent Convulsions, or (if you please) spasmodic Paroxysms, which sometimes prove periodical. These symptoms, which are evident to all the World, what they are, being by them termed *Apoplectick fits*, (a denomination never mentioned by any

any Author since the Creation) exposes them either to be grossly ignorant, (as appears by what is manifest before concerning an Apoplexy) or very sinisterly designing, if not in all, at least in the Babylonian Leaders, whom the rest easily will follow for large compensations, or to prevent being by them kick'd out of so honourable an Employ. It is probable, the whole *Chorus* not arriving together, the first come, upon the sight of such an effroyable symptom, either being not sufficiently skilful, or not taking time to examine into the case, might mistake it for an Apoplexy, and too precipitantly advise bleeding, to make room in the Vessels for the Blood to move, and consequently to prevent stagnation, and coagulation. Now I would put the question; a Man, or Woman, being fallen into a swooning fit, Is there one thoughtful Physician among five hundred, that would have the courage,

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courage, or so little sense, as to open a Vein? Did ever any authentick Author in Physick prefer Phlebotomy as a proper Remedy, in this case? If you reply, there may be a Plethora; still not one in a thousand will consent to it in the fit.

5. To go on upon the fore-mentioned supposition. I very well know, that a Physician, to free himself from the censure of a mistake, or erroneous application of a Remedy, will endeavour to justify himself, by inculcating, and hammering his Sentiment into every one of the Physicians called in, upon their first arrival; who either out of a Complement, or false conception of the case communicated unto them, or untrue relation of the thing, or their proper ignorance and unskilfulness, being decoyed or fallen into the same opinion, are bound to justify the first Physician and themselves, and one another, singly and joynly; moreover,

over, being blinded by the first appearance, they dare not, nor will not hereafter see plain, lest the standers by should accuse them of hallucination. The Disease being at first christened an Apoplexy, they were obliged to hold to that word; but going soon off, and returning with interchanges of Convulsions, they perceived plain enough, that it was no Apoplexy; but to conceal their mistake, they judged it necessary to keep to the first Notion, and slide it off to Apoplectic fits, a species of impudence uncommon to any but themselves; as if the Art of Physick and Physicians were circumscribed by the walls of their Conclave, though any man might with the least glimps detect their error, gross beyond what could proceed from Nurses, or meer Novices in Physick.

6. I have more than ten times seen men otherwise very robust, fall into deep swooning fits, lying

C a corr.

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a considerable time, as to outward appearance, like unto dead, who by frictions of their Temples, vellications of their Nostrils, dolorous contortions of the Extremities, and pouring down their throats strong alexipharmacs, have usually recovered out of that fit, though soon after, by translation of the subtil matter to the Brain and Nerves, have been tortured with a Spasmodic fit, of no longer continuance, than the foresaid matter could be dissolved by volatil Neuriticks, or Cephalicks. These sorts of Alternative fits, from their duration for several years, possibly for seven, ten, or twenty, more or less, import no imminent danger, unless attempted to be cured by unseasonable bleedings, and multiplied purges, by raising a mud of dormant Humours, which either a long chalybeat, or Jesuitical course, had dammed up, and cemented.

7. Besides the fore-mentioned causes that are the most frequent,
it's

it's indubitable, that the like Fits may owe their growth to reiterated debauches, inveterate obstructions, (whereby Humors may assume a virulence) and poisonous Minerals and Vegetables, which exert their activity in much shorter dimension of time.

8. In the fore-mentioned imaginary Patient, the first bleeding not being exempted from a just censure, may plead a pardon from the possibility of a mistake of the Disease, by the surprize, and from the force of the Argument alledged, that a bleeding, by making room in the Vessels, and accelerating circulation, doth prevent the Blood in stagnating. But that Indication being answered by a first larger bleeding, or a first and second mediocre depletion, to what end or purpose is in the former a second, third, and fourth (whereof one or two may be in the Jugulars, which is never performed without a great risque) advised in

C 2 large

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large proportions, and some of them in the Syncopal fit? from matter of fact is desumed an *Argumentum ad hominem*, Bleeding very oft, though administered for prevention only in robust, and healthful Bodies, doth upon the stopping of the Blood throw them into a long and deep swooning, or Leipothymick fit, whence it has been observed some never returned. So that nothing is more naturally conclusive, if bleeding out of the Arm, or Jugulars, doth frequently precipitate an healthy strong man into a Swooning, or Leipothymy, it must necessarily force a weak Patient, who already doth labour under a strong Leipothymy or (which is worse) Syncopal fit, many degrees nearer to his End. Waving the Experimental, I proceed to the Rational, granting the first bleeding, especially if large, doth by making room, promote and facilitate the motion of the blood universally, whereby a stagnation is

is repell'd, and a free perspiration procured. The second bleeding exhausting the vital, and mediately the animal Spirits, the third more, and the fourth yet more, the circulation must necessarily more and more be lessened, and impeded, through want of Spirits (for it is the Spirits, that are the *impetus facientes*, and impulsors of motion within the Vessel's) and warmth. Moreover, through the sibhiding, and paucity of the Spirits, the pores are constricted, Perspiration impeded, and the virulent Steems, that occasion all the mischief, remaining unsubdu'd, by their minutely accessions, must inevitably become conquerours of Life, as sundry observations do exhibit unquestionable testimonies, and against matter of Fact all argumentations will be found sophistical. Upon a replique may be pretended, that the scope, intentions, or indications for bleeding, besides the abating of Plethora, are revulsion, and derivation;

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and secundarily or *per accidens* cooling, removing of pain, &c. You must apprehend, that the indications for bleeding have their respect chiefly to the antecedent cause, and seldom have any influence upon the conjunct, unless *per accidens* and secundarily; but in reference to virulent Steems, or venomous Humors, whereunto those that occasion the oft fore-mentioned Symptoms, are analogal, if not really such, bleeding upon any supposition can never be put into use more than once, and scarce that. For instance, will you dare to bleed in a malign Fever after the beginning, or in the Plague? Suppose a man hath swallowed Arsenic, sublimate, or any other sort of Poyson, or is fallen into Convulsions by a poysonous steem, can you pretend to bleed in this case? I could heartily wish Physicians did abstract such Theorems, or Maxims from observation, (the highest Form in the School of Physick)

sick) that would serve as Rules, whence to take true measures for the necessity, season, number and quantity of bleeding, and not to advise Phlebotomy at raudom, as most of 'em do.

9. Suppose besides the third and fourth bleeding of the imaginary Patient, there is by a party Jury of Butcher-Doctors, and T--rd-Physicians, a smart Vomit given, and without computing of Clyster, a solution of the species of *Hiera picra* in Brandy, (vulgarly called *Tinctura sacra*) forced down every Morning, for several days together, in a body by such repeated losses of Blood reduced to a low ebb of strength, and the Spirits harassed and tortured by the return of deteriorated Syncope's and Convulsions, Vomits, and chiefly sharp fermentative Aloctics so oft repeated, all these must rake up the last remainder of the virulent Mud, and stir up with a violence the most latent Impurities, which

C. 4 with-

without those disturbances might have continu'd their quiet for many years. Such outragious Assaults, battering the Spirits and Humors continually, could not fail to press them to their last effort of a Fever, (which must be termed *Febris mortuadorum*) to the suppression whereof, to exhibite the Jesuits Powder, is to give *le coup de grace*, or the rising blow to one, that has been so oft knock'd down, and now upon the point of expiring. The day doth not more certainly follow the night, than that the ordinary little Medicines and Remedies that are used to Hysteric women, without purging or Bleeding, would have infallibly recovered such an imaginary Patient; and nothing will more certainly kill an Hypochondriac man, or Hysteric woman, in the violence of their returning fits, than the course of bleeding, vomiting, purging, and Jesuiting before supposed or imagined.

10. With-

10. Without Candle and Lan-thorn one may clearly discern, that nothing is more resembling Steel in pernicious Effects, than Jesuits Bark, and nothing more like the Jesuits Bark than Steel; moreover, that either is capable to engender the worst of Diseases some Months, and sometimes Years after the use of them.

C H A P. V.

Of Sulphur of Steel, and a most excellent substitute.

I nevertheless your confidence is so unically fixed on the Virtues of Steel, against opiniatre Obstructions, let your choice be determined in the Sulphur of Steel, being a preparation, in point of efficacy, and security, over-topping all the rest; but withdraw let me recommend these *nota bene's* to your

C 5 con-

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consideration, 1. That Steel in its best shape is the greatest Enemy to some particular Constitutions. 2. That tincture of Tartar is a Medicine universally agreeing with all Temperaments, where referring Oppilations is the indication. 3. That the want of Success of this Medicine, and others of the greatest efficacy, is to be attributed to the underdosing of it, in the quantity of six, eight, or ten drops, whereas I seldom give less than half a spoonful, and sometimes more, diluted with a sufficient measure of a temperate Vehicle, in the imitation of which you shall seldom or never miss of your aim, or be frustrated of your Expectance. 4. That the common Tincture of Tartar is an exaltation of the Sulphur of Spirits of Wine rectified, through the adurent particles of a most forcibly calcinated Salt of Tartar, imbibing but very little of the Salin particles, through want of phleme in
the

the Spirit. 5. That the Preparation next subscribed, being partly a Tincture, and partly a Solution of Salt of Tartar, is virtuated with an abstersif quality, derived from lixivial, slippery, or soapy particles of the Salt, whereby it's render'd a most excelling deobstruent, and ought to be preferred before the other, by as much, as it is of a far easier preparation, that may be finish'd with less toil, and in shorter time, which processes I have ever aimed at upon all other materials, well knowing, that laborious and multiplied changes of the form of things by distillation, sublimation, calcination, and other various fiery tortures, doth very oft destroy the nature of the thing, intended to be thereby exalted in Vertues, or corrected in Qualities.

2. Take two or three Ounces of well calcin'd Salt of Tartar, pour on it as much good Cognack Brandy, or spirit of Wine not rectified, as will over-cover it six fingers breadth,

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breadth, digest it four days in Sand, in a bolt-head, to a yellow Tincture, then decant it, this is all; hereof give a Spoonful, and sometimes more in an apt Vehicle, Mornings and Evenings. 3. The nauseous tast of the Salt, though by this simple is much abated, yet is not entirely taken off, which may be easily performed in the Calcination of the Salt; but it doth somewhat impoverish its Vertue. By such a clean sort of Medicine joyn'd with an Equipollent, can be attained in a very short interval of Time, what can scarce be performed by half yard long Apozems of the opening Roots, capillar Herbs, Flowers, Fruits, Seeds, Spices, and Syrups, as disgusting, as ineffectual, laborious, and chargeable, prescribed more for Pomp, than Use, by the famed T-rd-Doctors.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

*Of Ass-Doctors, their Milk Diet,
Coughs, Consumptions, and He-
atick Fevers; also of Butcher-
Doctors.*

1. IT is not the least craft in the Ass-Doctors, where they spy a wasting of the Flesh, to term it a Consumption, which hapning to be an attendant almost to every Disease, hastens Patients to flock in numbers to such Physicians; and that direful word carrying a dread in its signification, doth not a little multiply their Ass Practice, especially when they so highly advance the Credit of a milk Diet, by noising it to be the sole grand sweetner of the Blood.

2. Sure I am, the Death of hundreds may be justly attributed to their Confidence in Asses Milk, in contempt of all such Remedies, or Medi-

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Medicines, that were proper for the Cure of their Diseases. These Dietetick Fourbs, or Bonny-Clabber Physicians, are deservedly censured Criminal, for not rightly considering the nature of Milk, it being a food the most convertible into any vicious Humor , that's most abounding. In hot choleric Diseases, it's readily assimilated to Choler, renders the heat of Fevers more burning, a Head-ach less supportable, a drought more difficult to be quench'd ; in hot Stomachs waxes nidorulent, and in many its very corruptible, coagulable , or curdly. Phlegmatick Diseases receive from it an addition of slime, the Stone and Gravel derive their nourishment and increase from it. Palsies, Drowsiness, Blindness, Catarhs and Rhumes have oft followed a Milk Diet. With a temperate Constitution it harmonies best. To cure so many various Distempers, as is pretended by a milkie Diet, is as impossible, as by it to reinstall

reinstall a dis-joyned Limb, or to cement broken Bones. An Ulcer in the Lungs, with a contemporary Heetick Fever, and Consumption, can no more be cured by an Ass-milkie Diet, than a Capon be roasted in the bottom of the Thames. This may be credited, that many emaciated Persons, incommoded with a Cough, have been restored to a plump habit of Body by Asses Milk, diluting the Salts of their blood, that prey'd upon the carious parts, through the abounding Serum of the Milk, and smoothing the roughness of the said Salts by its butyrous or oyly Particles ; and in regard of its soft tender cafeous parts, it is easier assimilated, than the stringy or fibrous Juyces of Flesh-meat. In conclusion, he that cannot cure an Ulcer of the Lungs, with an Heetick, and Consumption attending, without Asses Milk, in less than two Months, doth not deserve the Name of a Physician. As for the
Heetick

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Hectick Fever, what they generally assert incurable, it certainly goeth off with the consolidation of the Ulcer, without making use of any *Anti-Hectick*. Whether the Aſſ-Patient, or the Aſſ-Doctor be the greater Aſſ, is easily decided by those, that have met with *Athenaeus's* Saying, a Græcian Philosopher, translated by *Scopius*, exceptis Medicis nihil est Grammaticis stultius, that is, Grammarians are the greatest Fools of all men, but Physicians are yet greater Fools than Grammarians.

3. The Livery-men of the prenumerated five Phyſick Guilds, are obliged to veil their Bonnets to the sixth of the Bonny-Glabbers, in the milkie Treatment of Consumptions and Hecticks, that ensue Ulcers of the Lungs, also such as are putrid, and apostemated. The Butchers, to avoid an evident proof of down right Murder, are forced to abstain from their wonted course of bleeding, in a Distemper where there

there is the greatest want of Blood, the substracting of which would probably abbreviate a Month's Life, more or less, to a week or a few hours. The T-rid-men, except those that are very far advanc'd in Impudence, do exulte in the use of their Purges, which would extreamly promote a looseness, a Symptom they are commonly incident into; and hapning, soon destroys, by stopping the Cough, and suppressing expectoration, the immediate fore-runner of an instantaneous Suffocation. Steel Medicines, and the Jesuits Bark, putting a stop also to Expectoration, as hath been objected before, are a bar to Ferriers, and Jesuitical Doctors. Neither can the Dull-head Phylicians come into play, with their Aquarius, being contrary to all Expectoration. So that, as there is an Art of curing by Expectation, there is also an Art of killing by Expectation; for he that is rendered Consumptive through an Ulcer

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Ulcer in his Lungs, by daily and weekly Expectation in vain, of amendment from a Milkie Diet, neglects such means as might otherwise conduce to his Cure, whereby at last makes forfeiture of his Life to the Art of Expectation. Syrups, Lohochs, Lozenges, and the like, do under no other notion fallaciously deserve the name of Pectorals, than by their immediate smoothing of the roughness of the *æsophagus* or Gallet, wherein by nearness or affinity of parts it doth sympathise with the Wind-pipe, or *aspera arteria*. This seeming ease lasteth no longer, than a fresh emanation of saline Rheum, or Slyme out of the Glanduls wipes off the clammy Syrup; where, and in the Stomach the Rheum by its sharpness and a vicious ferment (as they term it) converts that, or any such Saccharaceous Medicine, into a corroding Acid, which is so far from being auxiliary against the Ulcer upon its arrival to the Lungs, that it exca-

excavates the Ulcer, and by stimulation duplicates the Cough. It cannot be contradicted, but that Honey in any pectoral Medicine used instead of Sugar, especially *Narbon Honey*, may contain a property answerable in some small measure the Indications of an Ulcer in the Lungs; because it seems to be an extract of the Balsamick Particles of fragrant oleous Flowers, that probably may arrive to the Lungs, without being intirely broken in their Vertues.

4. I am not ignorant, that vulnerary Herbs, as ground Ivy, Ladies Mantle, Bugle, and many others, used in Decoctions, are in high esteem among several Physick-men, who do very confidently attribute to them the cure of divers Consumptions. But I am also very well assured, that thole Vegetables, though supposed to be sufficiently impowered for the cure of Ulcers, must in their passage through the Stomach and Bowels, and

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and mixture with the Humors, receive such impressions and changes, as strip them of their faculties, and energy, before they can traverse to the Vessels of the Lungs. What can be most favourably construed on their behalf, is, that some who have been much emaciated, and at the same time accompanied with a Cough of an old date, whence they have been erroneously pronounced Consumptives, did receive amendment, or a Cure from them; but then it is to be conceived, here was no Ulcer of the Lungs, nor Heetick Fever, nor little Imposthumes, nor putrid affection of the Lungs, which in a proper sense specific a Consumption strictly so called. In a putrid affection of the Lungs, its not to be doubted, but what is expectorated, is flyme mixt with purulent Particles, generated in the retired Pores of that Entrail, through a long Stagnation, which occasions an Heetick

Hectick Fever, and a Consumption, that is so universal to this Island, and which neither Milk Diet, nor vulnerary Decoction, though sufficiently saccharated, or mellified; nor pectoral Syrups, Lohochs, nor Lozenges, did ever cure, but inevitably kill by Expectation, there being but one Medicine, far different from the forementioned, that is impowered to answer all the Indications of a proper pulmonick Consumption. From the tonsure Remedy, by cutting off the Hair of the Head, or from Issues in the Arm, no more help can be expected, than from pairing the Nails of the Fingers and Toes in an Ulcerous Consumption; though in some few cases, three or four Causicks applied to suitable parts of the Breast, in order to so many scutuncles, may prove very advantageous; and it is beyond all objection, that the change of Air is most conducing to recovery, and a *causa sine qua non.*

CHAP.

C H A P. VII.

Of Dull-head-Doctors, Gravel
and Stone, and several other
Distempers.

I. **H**YPOCHONDRIACK Affections, some sorts of Scurveys, Obstru^{tions} of the Bowels, sterility and infœcundities of Women, Ulcers within the lower Belly, and especially Gravel and Stone, come under the Jurisdiction of Tankerd Physicians, though their usurp'd dominion over these Diseases doth not extend beyond the Summer Months (according to the trite saying, *mensibus in quibus R. non bonum libere water*) and the coming into Season of Oysters, which is its utmost bounds and limits. Notwithstanding the avidity of their perquisites over-poysing, the greatest prejudice their Hypochondriac, and Nephritick Patients can

can receive, they do not stick to impose on them drinking of *Dul-ledg*, or *Tunbridg* Waters in the hardest Frost, with a Condition of boyling them half away, or converting of 'em into Posset, or rather a curdy sort of Soupe. What ever ease and solace the crazy are sensible of from the washing and rinsing of their Stomach, urinary Passages, and Guts, of floaty Humors for the present, the continuance by a potent Restriction, wedges and impacts (as I said before) the slymy feculencies into very stubborn Clogs, which can no otherwise be avoided, then by interposing alternately Purges, respondent to the Indications of the Disease, morbidick Causes, and other Circumstances.

2. Gravel and Stone are to be considered either in their fits of pain, diminution, and suppression of Urine; or when unmoved, the Patient is free of those Symptoms. To exhibite Waters of the one

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one kind or other in the times of misery, is to irritate and press those disturbant Causes to a greater fury, and increase of Pains, and sometimes of total suppression of Urine. Pains thus augmented, and continued, invite Inflammations and Fevers, which in very many prove Quarter-masters of Death. The Urine suppressed for six or seven days, turns to a fatal Drowsiness and *Coma*, or Lethargy, to which always a Fever is annext. Purges are equally obnoxious to the same Evils, and therefore ought very carefully to be avoided. A course of Waters slabber'd down out of the fit, by carrying off a loose *mucus*, detruding floating thin Impurities, and by locking up and compacting the grosser Humors, do undoubtedly very much prolong the interval of fits, tye up Pains, and prevent the quick return of the Symptoms forementioned; but by this means, the clog of those gross saline humors is deteriorated

teriorated into immedicable, and the Stone so aggrandized, that throwing the Patient into a worse fit than ever, kills him. So that the sum of all is, that waters are impowered to grant an easie Life, and a short one; and so contrary to the cure of the Stone, that they do not so much as prevent the growth of it, unless it be during the time of the course they drink them; which appears by this, that the next fit a man falls into after his course of waters, is ordinarily worse, than any he felt before.

3. That the dissolving and breaking of the Stone in the Bladder, or Kidneys, is within the sphere of Activity of Medicines, is a belief, that in improbability equals the highest fiction of Poetry. To break Diamont, supposed to lye upon the ball of the Eye, by force of hammer, expresses a *modus faciens*, or manner how it may be done imaginatively; but to reduce into crumbs, gritt, and powder, a hard

D Stone

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Stone contained in so sensible a part, as the Bladder, by Goats blood, and testateous Powders, by Stones and Glass grinded to the Smallest proportion, and by Ashes, whereof there is an Example in the *Electuarium Justinum, Nephroca-tharticum Arnol. Villan. de cineribus avicennæ, diureticum Montagn;* and by decoctions or distillations of such blunt materials, as the five opening Roots, Saxifrage, Strawberries, Winter Cherries, Daucus Seeds, and the like, doth for manner of acting, exceed the Phansie or Conception of the acutest Phylosopher; and yet the powers of the Stone-breaking Medicines meet with such Credit in Physicians, that beyond possibility they most impudently assert matter of fact, performed by them daily upon those, that are troubled with the Stone. Well may it be said, *Exceptis Medicis, nihil stultius, audacius, & mendacius Grammaticis.* But farther, to pretend to dissolve a Stone in the Blad-

Bladder, by might of cutting Medicines, after their first edge must needs have been blunted in the Stomach, and other Bowels, thro' which they are obliged to pass with a tedious circuit, before they can arrive to the field of Action, the Bladder, is a Rotomodate many degrees higher, out-doing the worst of Gipsies. If my Memory informs me right, I have met with a Narration in Duretus's Annotat. upon Hollerius, where he recites a Physician was presented to a Prince of Cende, to cure his Son of the Stone, by dissolving it in the Bladder in a few days. The prudent caution of the Prince or his Brother required the Experiment of his Medicine to be first made upon another Boy of a meaner Extraction, and troubled with the same Disease; a day or two after the taking of his dissolving Elixir, the Lad having been miserably tortured, Ghosted, whose Stomach, upon dissection of the dead body,

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was discerned corroded and ulcer'd
in several parts of it.

4. The *Millepedes* or Sows (next to their Wives and Daughters) hold the highest rank among the Physicians their Stone-grinders; though hitherto it has not appeared in what particles of 'em those cutting acuities have been latent. If to their diuretick impulse they are pleased to affix that power, *Rhenish Wine* will plead for the Prerogative, which notwithstanding is accounted a general parent of the Stone and Gravel to the Germans. But these stupid Fools in Physick are possesst of a superstitious Faith of a T-rid, and such like Compounds, beyond the Popish *credenda* of a rotten worm-eaten Relick. If they meet, in *Mesues Avenzoar* or *Averroes*, with a Character of an Elks hoof, or testicle of a Bever against Convulsions, though a Mouse hath oitner carried a Mountain on his back, than those Simples ever cured

red any such Distemper; yet do they continue in the use of them with that opiniatrenes and brazen Confidence, that they conclude a man beyond his Senses, that will not yoke with them in their Physick bigottiy. That a Spider, Toad, or Mercury tyed about a mans Neck is a certain defence against the Plague; or that a Bezoar Pepple, the Goa Stone, Pearl, and the like, are infallible curatives of that, and all other malignant Fevers; or an Eel-skin fastned to a womans Thigh, doth dispel hysterick fits, are part of the foolish credenda of Physicians. From being a little veried in the silly *Methodus medendi*, and now and then ripping up the body of a Malefactor in publick, and in their Capacity of prating of monstrous Pretences, and vain Discoveries in Phylosophy and Physick, they infer themselves absolute Professors of their Art; whereas a Seahorse in the bleeding hirondi, a

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Dog in eating Graſſ, a Crane in squirting Salt-water into his Fundament for a Clyſter, muſt by them be acknowledg'd for their Masters, to whom, as their Scholars, they are indebted for part of their practical Physick.

5. This may be received for great Truth, that the procatarc-tick, internal antecedent, effi-cient, material, and adjuvant Cauſes, being ſubſtracted and redreſſed, and that course continued to a great length of time, by defect of fabulous nouriſhment, and not being cheriſh'd, Nature by help of its Spirits and reſtored ferment (as they term it) will convert the hardeſt and biggest Stone into a mouldering, (provided by Age, and decay of the Bowels the Pa-tient be not reduced too low) which percieved, the excretory paſſages require to be well relax'd, and rendred ſlippery by mucilaginous Emollients, and afterwards to be ſtimulated gently and gradually
by

by some diureticks, to throw off the gritt. And this is the only certain, and secure method of curing that hitherto incurable Disease. The Earl of C. now deceased, some years since was extreamly tormented with a sharp pain about a hand breadth above the groin, his easiest posture was lying on his Bed. To his Quality and great pain were mostly suitable five or six great Physicians ; one might as congruously say six great Magots, or six great Mites, people very improperly attributing the word Great to a thing so little and mean as an Expectation C. Physician ; scarce one in twenty knowing the tithe of what he has forgotten , and what he still remembers is scarce worth knowing. The little success that attended their Prescriptions, convinced his Lordship of their scanty Judgment, which proved as various as untrue, the one insinuating the pain to be a Cholick from Wind, the

D 4 other

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other an Ulcer; the other this, and another that. At last I had the Honour of having the cure of his Lordship committed to my care; upon no long examination of the matter, I assured his Lordship the pain in that part of his Belly was occasioned by an angular small Stone, that stuck in the Ureter, whercunto, being a long time prepossest with the false Sentiments of his late chashier'd physick Doctors, he was very unwilling to give Credit, expressing that none of his Predecessors had ever been troubled with a Disease, that proves so commonly Hereditary, nor himself had ever discerned the least sign of Gravel; moreover that a Kinsman of his had lately been afflicted with a pain in the same part, that was evidenced to be caused by Wind, from the carminative (wind-breaking) Remedies, that entirely disculped it. I replyed *Artifici in sua Arte Credendum*, and that the event would

would infallibly demonstrate the truth of the thing. I kept this Noble Patient to a very thin Diet a long time, and used Medicines answerable to the Method, and Indications above mentioned, which in conclusion discharged five or six Stones, about the bigness of a Pea, sometimes one, othertimes two in a day; from their colour and rough outside, they notified to be affalls and large crumblings of a greater Stone, formed in the Kidney's, and thro' subtracting from its growth, defect of cherishment, and through correcting of its causes was divided into large parts.

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CHAP. VIII.

Of the Abuses in the Stone, and
particularly of the abuse of the
Catheter ; also the Strangury
and difficulty of Urine.

I. THE rash and too frequent sounding by Catheter and Itinerary, to clear the doubt whether a Stone be residing in the Bladder or not, proceeds more from the Intreague of the gain-thirsty Surgeon, tho' to the greatest prejudice and pain of the Patient, than any absolute necessity ; for unless his Resolution is entirely to submit himself to the hands of the Lithotomist, in case such a quarry be discovered, the certification of the conception and growth of the Stone must inevitably intail upon him a continual fear and anguish, whereof he is not like to be freed, before despair has thrown him upon so dubious a Remedy as the Knife and Forceps. But if his Mind wants

wants firmness of Courage to endure the cruelty of such an Operation, let him by no perswasion yield to the search of any crafty Stone-cutter, whose business is more, to dive into his Pceket than his Bladder, witness that silly ignorant Fellow of the Town, whose Masters Reputation was his sole Court-card, whereby to gain so extraordinary a point.

2. Since length of time, with the assistance of assured Remedies, pointed at by those demonstrable Indications above written, will cure a Patient of the Stone, and that any other Disease, that may be mistaken for it; be curable by the same means, to what end shall a search by *Catheter* be made; especially when that fort of exploration by the stop of the Instrument at the narrowness of the *Sphincter*, so render'd by swelling, a callosity, or a small carnosity, hath prov'd so oft fallacious to that degree, that men have been per-
swaded.

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swaded to be cut, where no Stone was, or ever had been ; and having passed the dread and torture of the Operation, were forced to run the risque of a troublesome Cure of the Wound, that seldom is performed without a remainder of a perpetual leaking, and difficulty of inction, and very oft with the loss of Life. Moreover, where probing hath detected no Disease in the Bladder, it frequently hath caused one, *viz.* Inflammation of the *Sphincter*, bloody Urine, Excoriations, Ulcers, continual gleets by injuring the prostates, and involuntary miction, strangury, dysury, total suppression of Urine, and almost all Diseases incident to the Bladder and Yard, not omitting those that Death hath ensued. On the other hand, the uncertainty of the *Catheter* and *Itinerary* is no less evident in those that really having a Stone fixt in a part, where that Tool not reaching, or having penetrated

trated thro' a Stone, whose softness made no resistance, hath imposed on the Surgeon a fallacy of Opinion, that the Patients were free.

3. There is no case wherein the use of the *Catheter* can rationally be justified, except in a total suppression of Urine, occasioned either by *Mucus*, crumbs of blood, or Stone being loosned and fallen to the neck of the Bladder, and the like occasions, to let out that liquid Excrement by removing the obstacle.

4. The Stone grown moveable by being forced from its fastness by probings (as too oft has happened) violent motions, vomiting, purging, potent diureticks, and by its own weight or bigness, is the only argument, that ought to prevail with the Patient, to surrender himself to the doubtful success of Stone-cutting; for the pensanture of a Stone of compass, will ever incline it to return to the same place of declination, where

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where it occasioned the former suppression, unless by lying still in bed so long, as by peradventure is required to be reattached to the side of the Bladder, from which it was torn off, it be prevented; so that the pretences of Gravel-Surgeons, in removing the Stone from the mouth of the Bladder by *Catheter*, to give passage to the Urine that stops by fits, where there is a long interval of time between, is a most ignorant and impudent cheat, the Stone in those cases being always firmly fixt to the side of the Bladder, and a suppression of that kind is ever occasioned by *Mucus*, Gravel, and the like causes. True, the Operator may notwithstanding sometimes perceive a Stone, which the posture or manner of decumbiture in the Patient, or swelling of that side of the Bladder, may bring nearer to the entrance of the *Sphincter*, the touching of which with his Tool, (the *Catheter* and the *Itinerary*

rary within it) gives him that false apprehension, that he moved the Stone, (which in that case is the greatest nonsense and stupidity imaginable) for in all persons the Stone is ever fixt in the beginning, and its growth, and never becomes loose or moveable, but where the fits of suppression return almost every moment ; and the attachment of the Stone to the side of the Bladder is so universal, that by reason thereof, many have been discovered to have lodged a Stone many years, and probably all their Life-time, upon the dissection of their bodies after death, who whilst living were never sensible, or suspicious of such a preternatural growth. Though Ignorance and Knavery are so hereditary to most, that are appurtenances and giblets of the Art of Physick ; yet these Operators for the Stone (who commonly by reason of their desperate misfortunes are forced to be Renegades and

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and Mountebancks) contain those qualities in the highest abstract.

5. A strangury, and difficulty of Urine, proceeding in a lesser stream than usual, have frequently driven several into erroneous apprehensions of the Stone, being occasioned by a glutinous *Mucus*, through stagnation and adhesion, contracting a smart stimulating acrimony, that has drawn humors towards the *Sphincter*, whereby from an intumescence both a narrowness of the passage, or weakness of the discharging faculty, and an irritation to Urine, have ensued; the latter specifying a strangury, and the two former symptoms a difficulty. In neither of these purging, or diureticks have been found advantageous, but detrimental, so that these Pilpot-Doctors to this hour have continued disarmed of proper Remedies to oppose them.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

Of Butcher-Doctors, and their
Bleeding.

1. THE Injuries of bleeding or bloodshed, indifferently advised by Butcher-Doctors, do by far supernumerate the benefits received by it, where necessarily it hath been administred. In the declination of Age it ought not, without great consideration and scruple to be admitted; for the present ease can scarce make a balance with the decay, and weakness of Bowels, it doth occasion hereafter.

2. In Consumptions, Hysterick Fits, inveterate Hypochondriacks, Fluxes of the Belly, and particularly towards the middle of Chronic Diseases, it loseth reputation, when ever put into practice. After the abatement of a continual Fever

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Fever by two bleedings in my Lord B. the Spirits being disengaged, had thrown the morbifick matter into his Legs, where it excited pains night and day, violent beyond Imagination. Beyond twice taking of half an ounce of *Diaco-dium*, at ten days interval one from another, no hypnotic could be wrested from me. The Noble men that were his Visitors, expressed their Condolance, by sending Physicians in esteem with them. The Ferrier-Doctor durst not adventure his specific in ordinary S. of Steel, which necessarily Tortures to the highest extremity would have ensued, but left him with a prognostic of death. A little after a Butcher-Doctor, whom the vogue reported to be in his usual exaltations every Morning before Nine of the Clock, by drinking his Masters Health, would needs have introduced a bleeding, which inevitably would have verified the Farrier's prediction.

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However, his pains were intirely removed in eight days, in a frosty snowy Season, by a Medicine the most uncommon, and the Patient restored to Health, protracted to this hour. This observation is only adduced to expose the bestiality of Physicians in their bleeding and bloodshed in Chronic Distempers, in Persons advanced in years, beyond forty and fifty, the error whereof I can attest to have been the sole cause of the death of several in such cases. The reasons are obvious to those, whom observation hath taught the good and evil effects of bleeding. I conclude with this general remark, where bleeding and purging have no prevalance, the Conclave Physician is less valuable, than an old Shoo. To return to the Art of Expectation.

CHAP.

C H A P. X.

*Declaring the Warehouse of Ex-
pectation Physicians.*

I. **T**H E attainment of the *End* through proper *Means*, is no more peculiar to Medicine, or any other Art, than to that of *Expectation*. It is *Health*, real or pretended, both these Sisters (though the one be legitimate, and the other spurious) drive at. To palliate, meliorate, preserve, and restore ; is the principal and ultimate *finis*, or end of the medical Art ; but *Lucre*, a Purse, Gold, Silver, is that of the Artist. So far in point of honesty the one excells the other. The Ancient Greek, and *Arabian* Physicians, are now so much despised by the supposed accession, and advancement of a new Theory, and a *Cortex-Steel* practice, that in my Opinion one certain

certain part of Europe would in some tract of Time want Inhabitants, were not a robust Constitution, and Expectation the Guaranty's of Health.

2. That the Small-pox, Plague, malignant Fevers, and many other Diseases have invaded sound bodies, by figuring morbific Idea's on the imaginative Spirits, is a concession the vulgar of Physicians do acquiesce in. So that, if the Maxim holds, that *Contraria contrariis curantur*, it points at the ready means (or *media*) by altering, and reducing the figure of the *materia subtilissima*, or *primi Elementi* of the Brain, (the animal Spirits) to their pristin form, and order of motion, through which those counternatural *vortices* are appeased, and consequently Health restored; all which is so aptly performed by Expectation Physicians, in their confident and bold assertion, that the Patient shall be cured, by virtue of what he writes down

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down in his Recipe's. This making a strong impression on the sick mans Phansie, and inordinate motions, the fury of the animal Spirits (which are frequently causes of Diseases) are allayed and appeased ; which being daily pursued, is the undoubted means, the Art of Expectation uses ; whereas, as shall hereafter be rendred plain in various instances, what is mark'd down in his Scrowls, or Recipe's, can conduce no more to recovery of health, than a Laplanders charm to procure a fair Wind : and that which adds extreamly to the forementioned strong impression, is the gravity, port, pretended Learning, and vogue of this bold assuring Physician, and Undertaker.

3. To know the probability, or capacity of the pretensions, and performances of an Artist, by the dimension, number, and quality of his Tools, is a matter of no great difficulty ; and considering the nature of a Razor, you may easily

easily believe it probable, that a Barber is capable of shaving you. My next business therefore is, to examine the box of Tools of the Phylician, which is the Dispensatory, or *Pharmacopæa*, that for number and quality exceeds the tools of an hundred Artists, I may well say, of all that are in *Europe*, *Asia*, and *Africa*, there being nothing under the Earth, on it, or above it, or what is contained in all the Elements, even the Elements, and what is consistent of them, but what is registered there, or at least belongs to it. There is *Japan Earth*, *Armenia*, *Lemnia*, *Trifoli*, *Strigonia* Earth, &c. all sorts of Water, that Heaven and Earth afford; all Minerals, all sorts of Dung and Piss; Serpents, Toads, Spiders; in fine, there is nothing in the Universe, but what is the Gibblets of the *Pharmacopæa*, or Physick Warehouse.

4. Every Remedy ought to relate to a Disease; wheretore as the number

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number of Remedies are indefinite, so Diseases should be proportionable in number; and what strange Creature would a man appear, were he to be subject to more thousands of Diseases, than a Physicians head can be stuft with? A Monkey having caught a Louce, should he bring a Chain to tye his Legs, a Hatchet, a Saw, a Knife, a Mallet, and twenty Instruments more to cut off his Head, it would seem a very unusual farce; but far more ridiculous is it, to see a Physician muster up all, what Heaven and Earth contains, to resist and expell those few morbific causes, that occasion all the Diseases of man. And the Apothecary should he in obedience to the Physicians order, or in complaisance to his immensurable folly, provide himself with all the materials, his most elaborate Dispensatory directs, his Shop would no more be capable to contain them, than a Pill-box could an Elephant.

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

Expressing the Original, and first
building of the Physick Ware-
house.

I. THE rambling mode among many Cities, that are honoured with a combined fardle of Physicians, to compile and divulge a Dispensatory, is also imitated by one, that if from the number of Simples and Compounds, wet and dry, hard and soft, boil'd and roasted, preposterous and incongruous, superfluous, loathsom, and inconsistent mixtures, measure is to be taken of its Excellency and Preheminence beyond others, you are to concede the Laurel to that *Pharmacopæa* (or rather deformed Copy of Medicines) which I once in a Discourse, out of meer Compliment and Raillery, did aver to be the best: but if to a necessary

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only, and select number of Simples, and their agreeable and rational Compositions, a reference must be had of their worth and validity, it is to be esteemed the worst of the worst *Pharmacopœa*'s extant. And if the folly of men, that would appear to the World *Viri graves, docti*, and wonderfully experienced, will make you laugh, you may burst with the History of their Physick Cookery.

2. These Velvet Flatcaps being squatted down within their Magick Circle, the *Ursus Major* spews an harangue to the Cubs about him. Since the Supreme Authority over the Lives and Deaths of men is devolved upon us from all Antiquity, and that by Custom and Example of their Fathers their Children do grow up to the same subjection to our power, and undoubted Faith of our infallible Abilities, it's our duty to express our care, in chalking down such simplicities, and compound Medicines, and immutable Laws of their Preparations, that may give

give a sufficient employ to Apothecaries, by the multiplicity and numbers of Waters, Earths, Stones, and other Minerals, Vegetables, and Animals, to amuse their Understandings; and by their mysterious mortarisations, siftations, and most sensless jumblations of them together, may astonish and amaze these our Servitors, who lapsing into an admiring trance of our indefatigable Studies of Infinities, will discourage them from undertaking upon our Profession, and detain them in a most ignorant slavery to us. This propagated by them among the Commonalty, and thence descending to all subsequent Generations, exalts us above the Heathen Deities, and establishes unto us a perpetual Empire over the Beings of Mankind. Let then our first decree impower eight Commissioners under the Age of one hundred, who by their long Travels through all the Saxon Angles, and Norman Countries, and great forgetful Readings of Arabian Authors, shall accumulate, what ever can be heard of, thought, or understood of all Physical Bodies, sim-

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ple or compound, having vertue to kill, to cure, to mend, to destroy, to heat, to cool, to wet and to dry all sorts of Temperaments.

3. The octogenerary Legats bringing into the Conclave their Laps full of Materials, extracted out of Mesues, Avenzoar, and what could be pick'd out of the rest of those Barbarian, unpolish'd, superstitious, and incredibly ignorant Arabian (or rather mad rabious) Impostors, are approved and ordained to be digested into those orders and forms you see in their Dispens. with a Proclamation made, that if any body has any thing more to be added to this indigested mole, he may be heard, and accommodated to his Satisfaction. There were very few but thought, that he that did not contribute some Medicine or other, it would derogate from his Experience, or Capacity; therefore every man brought in his Grannum's Medicine. One would be admitted for his Oyntment, where-

wherewith his Grandsire of blessed Fame infallibly cured Corns, the other for an Ague-frighter, the third for a Powder of the Countess of N. brought out of Gascony; a fourth, for a Powder to cure the bite of a mad Dog, the fifth for an unaccountable Electuary, wherewith a great King in the days of old cured all Poisons; another too much addicted to the water of Life, thought the whole work would be imperfect, if that incomparable *Lille Boleria Spirit.* (*Vsq;*) were left out. In fine, here is a rude ill shaped big-bellied mass moulded together, and to add lustre to it, it's declared to be *communi opera adorata*; to their eternal shame be it spoken. These Circulators *Alchoran* being thus couch'd, and put into a Parchmin frame, Allegiance and Supremacy is to be conjured to it by their *dextra*, to be kept sacred, and not to be deviated from neither by themselves, nor their Servitors; so help them *Mammon*.

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This is the original of their great
Fabrick in gross, which hereafter
I will give you in retail.

CHAP. XII.

Presenting a taste of Physick Cookery.

i. **T**H E Octogenary Spaniels apply themselves to the lapping of all sorts of Waters, and by their Palat surprisingly discerning, are capable to distinguish an hundred sorts of Waters, which are to be alphabetically ranged in the front, to be reserved until any of these *Lap-lauers* shall have occasion, to prescribe this, or the like Julep.

R Ag. Endiv. Cichor. Borrag. a. $\frac{3}{ij}$.
Ag. Nymph. Lactuc. a. $\frac{3}{ij}$. Syr. Vio-
lar. $\frac{3}{ij}$. vel $\frac{3}{ij}\beta$. m. f. Julap.

Sumat haustum urgente siti.

2. This

2. This Julep consisting of six simple Waters, and prescribed pos-sibly by six silly Conclave-Doctors, in consult (for every one will put in his water) to contemperate the heat of a Fever, is exactly parallel with the following prescript of Cookery.

3. Suppose a Conference of six Cooks for making a good Soupe, whose order is, to take of Thames-water fetch'd from Hammersmith, of Lambs-Conduit-water, of New-River-water, and of Hide-park-wa-ter, of each one quart ; of Well-water, and Rain-water from Ham-~~steed~~, (where the Air is clear, and not smoaky) of each one pint, &c. one might very well imagine these Cooks broke loose out of Bedlam, to meet about their Soupe, or at least, their Superstitious Criticism exceeded the greatest folly of men in their choice of Hammersmith-wa-ter, lest being too near the disim-bogue of the Thames, it might conceal some brackishness, derived

E 4. from

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from the nearness of commerce with the Sea. And that from the compound of many various waters might result such an occult Excellency as should contribute an agreeableness extraordinary, is a notion so exactly square with our Physick-men, expecting from the jumble of those waters, what was not in the power of any one of them being single; though in reality the difference, if any may be conceived, is less between them, than between *Thames-water* and *Hide-park-water*.

4. The distilling those Waters from Herbs, growing in a good soil and healthful Air, and gathered at the New of the Moon, moving through a good Sign, two or three hours, precisely after Sun rising, is perhaps a piece of Nonsense, surpassing the crazie Conceptions of those Water-Cooks.

Nothing is more commonly and daily prescribed by most Physicians in Fevers, than such sorts of Juleps,

leps, interchanging those Waters as variouly, as Ringers do *Bone-Bells*; and yet nothing is more certain, then that River-water being once distilled, doth equalize, if not surmount any of them; either for a Vehicle, or Contemperation; evn thin Grewel (to avoid the trouble of distillation) made of Oat-meal or Pearl-barley, may make an equal poize with either of them. And here may be moved a question, a rich Patient rewarding six Physicians with six Guineas, for consulting about six simple Waters, whether he be the greater fool, according to the old saying, *A Fool and his Money, &c.* or the Doctors the greater Knaves?

5. Pusillanimity, and fear of Death, being oft the effects of a Diminution, and Subversion of the Animal Spirits in great Diseases, may influence the wisest of men, to reach out their hands to a Shadow of any thing, that bears the resemblance of help, and for that

E 5 reason.

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reason his surpassing profusion to a Physician, may be censured rather a surprize upon his Understanding. A Physician on the other hand, excuses his acceptance of immoderate Fees, by the vulgar Saying, *That nothing is freer than Gift*; however it's left to your Judgment, whether his slighting of a Patient by negligent Prescriptions, short and seldom Attendance, doth not put an Extorsion upon him in the exchange of his reasonable Gratuites into extravagant Rewards.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIII.

*Setting forth the wonderful Char-
ty of Physicians.*

I. **B**UT to come nearer home, I must represent a Scheme to you of the Candor and physical Conscience, Honesty or Generosity, or what else it may be termed, of six Physicians, who they are, and of what quality, where and when to be found, you may be informed by the perusal of their printed Advertisement, very industriously distributed among most Coffee-houses, and Street-walkers, by some of themselves, and Porters thereunto authorized. Behold then the true Copy. viz. Advertisement. The Physicians of the Colledge, that us'd to consult twice a Week, for the benefit of the sick, at the Consultation-house, at the Carv. Ang. and Cr. in Kingst. near Gld-hall, meet now four-

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four times a Week; and therefore give publick notice, That on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from two in the Afternoon till Six, they may be advised with by the known poor, and meaner Families for nothing; and that the Expectations and Demands from the middle Rank, shall be moderate: but as for the Rich, and Noble, Liberality is inseparable from their Quality and Breeding. Have you any work for a Cooper? Here lives a Wyer-drawer. To the best of my remembrance, I have met with some Doctors Bills, viz. Trigs, Tetramagogons, Fletchers, Nendicks, &c. which have been more ample and significant, giving a Catalogue, of what Diseases they pretend to cure, as principaliter, Pox not always got by Women, Meagrim, Gout, Stone, principaliter, Scurvey, &c. Further they advertise you, they are to be spoken with every day, from seven in the Morning, until six at Night, a sign they are much more industrious, than those worthy Gentle-

Gentlemen, who seem to keep holy the Saturday, and not to labour, neither they; nor their Ass, nor their Ox; but what shall the known poor, and mcaner Families do, or where shall they apply themselves, that fall sick on Saturdays? And what will the Doctors do for Money to buy a Sheeps-head for the Sunday? though notwithstanding I presume, the Rich and the Noble shall be very welcome on Saturdays, and Tuesdays too. And suppose, a man is Noble, and not Rich, there I humbly conceive, Liberality is separable from his Quality and Breeding; whether will you send him, *ad Infernum*? But set the case, a man is both Rich and Noble, he will possibly chose too send for a Noble Doctor, or a rich Coach-Doctor, and not give himself the trouble to hunt for a Peripatetick Doctor seven miles off; neither are there many Noble men within the Precincts of their Diocess. They say
the

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the known poor, How shall they know any man to be poor? There is none poor, but the poor Devil, he shall have advice *Gratis*. For nothing! a very proportionable Reward, for nothing but Advice, *ex nihilo nihil fit*; but I hope the meaner Families, and the poor, shall pay for their Medicines, wherein it's presumed, Mr. Doctors will find their Account. After all, here is a plain Contradiction, to pretend to give Advice for nothing, and to set up the sign of an *Angel* and *Crown*, *hoc est*, an Angel is expected from the meaner Families, a Crown from the poor, and what you please above a Guinea, from the Rich and Noble, besides paying the reckoning; *Item*, for Cordial Powders, for Juleps, for Canvas, Galloon, Thred and Silk, belly pieces, and sewing of your Sleeves. Indeed, I think, these Gentlemen Doctors are outdone by the Car-men-Doctors, who generally are to be found at the sign of the *blew Ball*. 2. But

2. But in plain terms, these sort of Phylick Bills, both of the one and the other, are *termini convertibles* of *M----bancking*. Well, but there must be some extraordinary Witchcraft, or alluring bait, in proclaiming themselves Physicians of the Colledge, as if *Hippocrates*, *Galen*, *Celsus*, and a thousand more eminent men, (that would scorn to be of a *Colledge*) had been no Physicians. But what Colledge do they pretend to be of; of *Paris*, of *Amsterdam*, of *Sion Colledge*, or of *Obediah's Colledges*, no, they stile themselves Physicians of the Colledge νατ' ἐξοχὴν, as if there were no other *Innuendo*, or Colledge, but that of *Nova Porta*. But who are the Members? *Imprimis*, a French Doctor, a Low-dutch Doctor, a High-dutch Doctor, and few high and low English Doctors, a pretty parcel of Collegues, and a very worthy Combination. Methinks I could fansie six Doctors in a Consultation Room, each sentinel'd at a Win-

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a Window, to look out sharp for a Patient; by Gar, cries the French Doctor, me see a Patient coming, whereunto in a *Chorus*, they joyfully eccho, *Roast meat*. But what is he? *He be a very fin Gentliman*, but he hath a blew Apron on replys Monsieur; he may be an Aldermans fellow for all that, saith another. The Patient enters with a low Reverance, and a *Tres humber serviture Monsure*; the French Doctor embraces him with a Repartee, *Monsieur je suis ravi de l'bon neur d'estre capable de vous servir*, What's your Complaint, you can speak French? P. Parbleu, my Disease do's. Dr. You got *de Franche Pock* then? *pouvre homme!* P. I forgot to say my Prayers on a Saturday Morning, at Night I was pick'd up by a Gentlewoman, dressed much *A la-mode*, I conducted her to a Tavern, she made me drunk, gave me the Pox, and pick'd my Pocket of all my weeks Wages. Dr. Ho! *Pauvre Enfant*, we cure you in a little

little time, you pay us ten pound.
P. Good Sir, I am a poor Weaver, I have a Wife and six Children, I never wrought at a French Loom before, a cursed Trammel, I am an Object of Charity, such as your Bills point at, and I humbly beg your Misericorde. Dr. Jerie-nie, *perdons les miserables*, you can get de Money to be drunk in Sack, de half Crown for de Whore, and no largent for de Physician. *Peste!* *point d'argent*, *point de Suisse*; no Money, no Cure. P. I will turn my Wife and Children to the Parish, and sell my Looms to satisfie the Charity of Physicians, I perceive none but Fools and Beggars dye of my Distemper. Dr. Courage then, our French Galen Doctor Moliere in his *non pareil* Treatise of *le malade imaginaire* gives most admirable Directions, dat are much *a propos* in dis case. He say dus; *mais si maladia opiniatria, non vult se garire, quid illi facere?* In English, but if the Disease prove stubborn,

(as

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(as the Pox usually) and will not cure it self, what is to be done? He resolves *Clisterium donare, postea segnare, ensuita purgare*; that is, give a Glister, afterwards bleed, and then next purge. Dis is our Method of Phylick in France for all Diseases, and especially for dis pocky one; and you know, my most worthy Collegues, de French Physicians be reputed de best in de Vorld for de Franche Pock, it is our Country Disease, and much more common with us than de Scurvy in England. Now Messieurs I beg de pardon for speaking first and last, from de begin of de Consult to de end, it is de Prerogative of French Physicians, who can speak, and not tinck, (*savii in bocca, pazzi in testa*) others can only think and not speak. The Low-dutch-doctor, *Com hier Shentilman, laet me sien;* *Sacr---t dat is de Spaenish pocken, daer moet you vor betalen one honderd Richs daelders min beer.* The High-dutch-doctor, *Das dich der thonder fleet,* der Barn-

Bambeyter hat das Napels zeer, der
theivel, las er bezalen. The Low-
English Doctor, *Clarissimi Domini*,
This is a true Object of Charity,
a known poor man by his Apron,
he shall pay nothing for Advice;
let him pay seven pound to the
Apothecary for his Medicines. So
here will come to each Doctor
twenty Shillings, and twenty Shil-
lings to the Apothecary, for his
mercurius dulcis and *Guaiacum*; for
House-rent, firing, and other de-
crements; in conclusion, the Apo-
thecary has the most Charity.
P. Miserable Wretch that I am,
to be struck at once with the Di-
seases of all Nations, the French
and the Spanish Pox, and the Evil
of Naples; cursed petty-coat, worse
than Pandoras Box, steeming a poy-
son enough to infect a whole Na-
tion. A pox upon all your Ban-
ter, I will throw my self on the
publick Charity of the Lock, and
present the Surgeon with forty
Shillings, the remainder of my
Looms:

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Looms : and from the Charity of
Doctors, and the paupers of Procters,
good Lord deliver us.

133 A Shoomaker, one of the
meaner Families these Mounser
Doctors seem to point at, being de-
sirous to be conducted by a Friend
to an honest and charitable Phy-
sician, arrived at the door of one,
against whom he immediately
made this Objection ; that t'other
day upon a visit made to his Wife,
the Doctor had after a moments
retard prescribed a Glyster of Milk
and Suggar, and at his exit he
had presented him with an half
Guinea Fee, with an humble be-
seech , that his Worship would
have the goodness to return next
Morning, which he did not ; and
therefore imagining , that when
he gave him his Fee the day be-
fore , the Doctors Eye was fixt
upon his Coach and Horses ; it
was a plain *Innuendo*, that the ten
Shillings and nine pence did not
answer his Grandeur , he was re-
solved

solved to fetch him again with a promise of a stronger Reward, which at their parting was two half Guineas, the one being intended for the Doctor, and the other for the Horses; but he found, that the Horse-doctor had plunged his Patient into a worse state, and for that reason would be handed to another, that was no Horse-doctor, where the door being open, they entred into the Parlor, and there perceived the Doctor dead, and nail'd up in his Coffin. However his friend would needs by saluting the Physician with a knock or two at his Coffin, ask his resolves aloud upon two queries. What shall the Shoomakers Wife take? The Doctor said nothing. What will your Doctorship have for your Advice? The Doctor said nothing. Then nothing she shall take replys the Shoomaker, and I thank you for nothing; and there is no C--- Doctor honest and charitable, but when he is dead. I will

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will not aver the truth of this Relation, but I will avow, there is nothing more true than the Moral. Wolves charitably helping Sheep out of a Ditch, or Cats releasing Rats out of a Trap, ought to be recorded among the Legends of Wonders.

3. *Treves de raillerie.* The affinity of the Subject, revives my Memory with a noted Coach-Doctors Avarice, extorting five Guineas from a Noble Patient (whose Liberality was inseparable, &c. terms tract not long since to some printed Mandatory Letters) for five grains of Hues's Powder; a pretended correction of a Turbith Mineral, or at best an ordinary solar precipitate; but an ill hour scratch'd him, when upon a surprise in the formation of an adulterine fetus. He was obliged with his Breeches at his heels to blind the Eyes of a Mercers Nurse with three Jacobusses.

5. It was Charity in another Coach-physician, and *quondam* School-master, at an Assise Court of Judicature, testimonially to clear a Gentlewoman of the dismantling her Husband; but he proved a very suspicious Evidence afterwards in marrying of her: In my Opinion the Credit of such a Witness ought to be exactly poized in another affair of the greatest Importance.

6. He that entrusts a Banker with his Estate, if he endeavours a fraud, the Law puts the Creditor in a Condition to retrieve it; but in making a Physician a Feoffee in trust of your Lite, as all People by Custom and Example usually do; if he cheats you of it clandestinely, both you and your Heirs are defeated of all juridical Satisfaction, as *Moliere* doth between jest and earnest intimate in his Jargon Description of the Power, Authority, and Priviledges granted to a Physician in his Diploma,

in

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in the comical Tract above mentioned, viz. Ego cum isto boneto venerabili & docto, dono tibi & concedo virtutem & puissantiam, medicandi, purgandi, seignandi, pereandi, taillandi, coupandi, & occidendi impune per totam Terram. In effect, a Physician is as much Master of your Life, as any Prince in the Universe of the Estate of his Subjects. The hotter Climates are sufficiently pregnant of Examples, where the Medico is made the chief machine by his occult Medicines, to transfer great Personages into another Orb; he best knows how to lacker and lay a Vernish over those direful survening Convulsions, Syncopes, Dysenteries, and lingring Fevers, by charging them on Fer malicious Lunations, and Intem peratures of the Seasons. Instance of this sort of Practice are numer ous, of Ancient, and fresher date. In the Life of Luis the Eleventh Meseray records the King of Arra gon.

gon's eldest Son posted to his Tomb by a *Bulus*, given him by his Physician, whom his Mother-in-Law, upon some difference between them, had by a very tempting Fee imbark'd in that design. *Cæsar Borgia* owed the Execution of his chiefest Exploits of this Nature to a Physician, that was his Confident ; but History* doth furnish such an abundance of poisonous Atchievements by Physicians, that it's needless to charge this small Tract with their recital.

* Consult the Minutes of the Court for Povsoners of Paris.

C H A P. XIV.

+ Relating a most signal Example
of a knavish Physician, with an
Innuendo, that abundance of that
Profession are of the very same
stamp.

I. IN the preceding Discourse it's avowed, that the fond concern for Life, and senseless credulity of an umbragious assistance, throw a man oft into a Precipice of a certain Death, attended with scorn and contempt of his Judgment, by fastning his hopes upon some brazen Physician or other, an instance whereof we have the more remarkable, as verified in a Person the most Rusé and *tres-avisé* Prince of his time, *Luis the Eleventh King of France*; and the reading of that passage not being less astonishing, than it is common in Persons

Persons of the highest degree, and consummated Accomplishments, puts an obligation upon me to transfer it hither. The continuated embras of mind in reducing a most disordered People to tranquillity, had at length by sympathy rendered his Body very crazy, which gave his Physicians frequent occasions for Consultation.

2. *Jacques Cottier a Burgundian*, to make his marks to bear in the absence of the other two (whereof the one was a Scots Phylician, taken after the battel of Nancy, wherein the Duke of Burgundy was killed, and was retained by *Louys* for his famed Honesty and Learning ; the other was *Draconis Beaucaire*, Professor and Chancellor of the University of *Montpelier*) perceiving the Kings fear of death, and his sollicitousness for recovery, had extorted this question from him, whether he could cure him : *Cottier*, a man of little Learning, and elevated to this high post in Phy-

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sick, by the Favour and Recommendation of the Duke of Savoy, answered him yes, provided he would solely intrust him ; and in doing so he would do much better, in regard the other Physicians did not know his temperament so well as he ; for as to him, ever since he had been in his Service, he had studied nothing, but to know his Constitution, and that the others did not much regard that, and did not acquit themselves of their duty ; minding nothing but to enrich themselves, desiring the King not to reveal to the others the advice which he gave him. But as to himself, that he would be constantly near his Person, searching by industrious Readings, at the hours of his leisure, among the Ancient Authors, Remedies for his Sicknes. And the more he thought on his Disease, the more difficulty he found to cure it. Also that he had successfully served the King several times, and that without him he had

had not been alive, for as much as the other Physicians had oft order'd him Purges, and other strong and violent Medicines, and that he alone had privately corrected their Prescriptions. He did further persuade him, to command that no body should come into his Chamber hence forward, without the leave of the foresaid *Cottier*, and by this means did secure the Government of the Kings Person to himself.

3. And to insinuate better thence forward into the Kings Favour, he did confederate himself with *Olivier le Dain* his Barber, but a man very ignorant, though the King was much advised by him. This Barber confirmed the King in what the Physician had told him, and by the same means he put the Apothecary in ordinary in disfavour, having reported to the King, that he never had good Drugs, whereby he was cashier'd with a great deal of disgrace. Saith *Luis Guion*

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Guion (from whom, and *Jean de Serres* this Relation is extracted) one may easily see how Princes very often are subject to be deceived by false Reports.

4. The King grew so shagrin, that when they had brought little Lyons from *Africa*, which he had expressly sent for, he would never see them. One day among the rest the King was peevish, and took a fancies to discharge one that waited upon him in his Chamber, because he had given him warm Ptisan to drink, and said angrily, that he did not only discharge him, but all the Officers of his House. And *Jegues Cottier*, who was there present, told him, I know very well Sire, that you understand I shall be comprehended among them, but I do assure you, swearing a great Oath, that after I am gone, you will not live eight days, and this will be found true. The King was so frightned with the words of this man, that from thence forward he

put

put all, both his Person, and his Kingdom, and all that he had, into the Power of the said Physician, and would no more see, neither his Children, nor Wife, to which his Physician had contributed very much.

5. A great Gentleman of Cam-paigne, who was called Cortenay, had committed two Murders, coming to Court to procure a Pardon, obtained it by the Intercessions this Physician made to the King. The Chancellor then having refused to seal this Pardon, being granted against all Equity; which being come to the Kings knowledge, caused the Seals to be brought to him, and made the Physician Cottier Lord Keeper of the Seals, and the Chancellor was sent home with a great deal of disgrace.

6. It hapned, that for ten or twelve days this new Chancellor received but little money by the Seals, whereof he made his Complaint to the King, who was sick,

F 4 that

that he got nothing, in regard he never stir'd from him, and that he used to get a great deal of mo-
ney by Consultations and Visits he made to the sick, before he was confined to be always near him, and that he pray'd him to take no-
tice of that, and of his Merits. This King who believed that his Life did entirely depend upon this Physician, fearing that he would abandon him, made his Privy Purse (*Thresorier de l'espargne*) give him in ready money fifty four thousand Crowns, (which in those days was as much as six or seven hundred thousand Crowns now) and should have had much more, if more had been found in his Coffers, for looking after him on-
ly five Months. *Mezeray*, as I re-
member, agrees in the same Sum of Money. Moreover, he caused to be given unto his Nephew the Bishoprick of *Amiens*, and all his Friends and Relations were pro-
vided with brave and great Estates, such

such as he liked best. The King being sick, let him do what he would, and durst not contradict him in any wise.

7. The King grew so thin and dried up, that he seemed to be rather a Skeleton, than a man, and all through the ignorance of this Physician; for his dry Melancholy Body ought to have been moistened, and moderately warmed by Nourishment, as well as Medicines; and whereas he usually ask'd for Wine, and boild Capon, this wretched Physician would never allow him any, though nevertheless very proper for his Health. *Mezeray* tells you, that by his Physicians advice, he used to be bathed in Childrens Blood to sweeten his Humors. *Cottier* at last prescribed him strong Perfumes to smoak his Cloaths and Hair, which being used very often, threw the King into Convulsions and Swoonings. But sometime before, his fears of Death increasing, moved him to

F 5 take

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take hold of another Remedy as deceitful and vain as his using (as *De Serres* stiles him) an odious impudent audacious Physician, much like most other pretended Doctors. One *Sieur Lavardin* perceiving the King was gulled out of his Life, was resolved at any rate to see him, and told the Physician, the King ought to be confessed, and to receive the Holy Sacrament, and that he knew him to be near his end. But the Physician told him, that he knew that as well as another, and that there was danger to speak to him of it, in regard he had been afraid of Death this half year, and that if he were spoken to about those matters, he would certainly dye of fear. Nevertheless *Lavardin* spoke aloud to the King, that if he would be cured, he ought to make his Confession every week, and receive the Holy Sacrament of the Altar, and that his Father being an hundred years old, and sickly, had received

ceived his Health by that means. The King being perswaded, said, that he did agree to it, provided it was through a certain religious Frier, named brother *Philip*, ancient, and of a good Life, and who was noised to be Learned, and was Monk of the Abby of Saint *Martin*. He being arrived, in confessing of him did remonstrate to him, he ought to ask pardon for all the Murders and Ravages which he had caused to be committed during his Life; and advised him, as far as was possible, to make recompence, where it could be done. Among other things, that those of the *Franche conté* complained, tho' they were almost all reduced to his Obedience, nevertheless his Soldiers committed the most detestable Insolencies, that could be imagined; remonstrating unto him, that if God had spoken to his good Servant *David*, that he should never inhabite that glorious Temple, which he would build to his Dedication,

cation, because he had shed so much human blood by his Wars, and caused innumerable Acts of Hostility to be done; that God would therefore in this manner withdraw himself from the Holy Sacrament, which he would administer unto him, and condemn him to Damnation; wherefore he ought to cause his men to cease using any more such ways, and to restore the Taxes of the Kingdom to the same state he found them, for the People were extreamly impoverish'd, and the most part of them dead through want. He answer'd, he was so far from repenting of those Ravagements and Saccages done in *Burgundy*, that he was extreamly sorry, all the Land of the Duke of *Burgundy* was not in the same Estate; and as for the Taxes and Subsidies which he had imposed on the People, as soon as he was cured of his Distemper (not else) that he would take them off; nothing else could be
got

got from him. Wherefore seeing his Obsturacy, for fear he should dye without Confession, and without having taken the Holy Sacrament, they prayed the good religious Frier to give him Absolution, and the Communion, which he did. (But I do not read, that he greased his Temples to make him slip easily through Purgatory.) Afterwards they gave him some small matter to eat, but he could not, by reason of a great stink, he said, which rose from his Body to his Brain ; therefore he commanded they should smoak him with Perfumes, which they did a great while, and he gave up the Ghost in receiving of them ; and behold (saith Guion) how he dyed smoakt all over like an old Fox.

8. His Physician *Jacques Cottier*, after the death of the King, retired to his House, enrich'd with a yearly Revenue of five and twenty thousand Livers, the value of which was more at that time, than

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than now thirteen or fourteen thousand pounds Sterling. It was certified by the return of the accounts of the Treasurers *de l' Espagne*, that he had received from them fourscore and eighteen thousand Crowns.

9. Charles the Eighth, the supposed Son of the forementioned King, (for saith *Mezeray*, most People did suspect that he was supposititious) caused him to be prosecuted, to make Restitution of his Estate, as arising from Gifts excessive, and passing all Reason. But the King being busied in making ready for his Journey to *Naples*, and in raising of Money, *Cottier* gave him fifty thousand Crowns as Money lent, and so they let fall the Prosecution against him. His Consort the Barber, *Olivier* above spoken of, was hanged for Murther.

10. The consequence of the preceding Relation will incline any sound Judgment to these Concessions.

ons. 1. That Princes, and other great Persons are not seldom served with the worst of Physicians, and that excessive Liberalities do not add so much vigour to their Care or Diligence, as growth to their Avarice; and its insatiability doth commonly draw a Disease into its greatest length; and so a string too far extended frequently breaking, unawares Death may be ushered in, and prove the purchase of transcendent Fees. 2. That the monstrous fame of the greatest Physicians is a chain of favourable, though erroneous Reports, link'd from the Beggar to the Gentleman, and thence to the Prince. 3. That Priests or Jesuits, and Physicians uniting, have a most puissant ascendent on the faculties of the Soul and Body of the sick (whether they be the most illustrious, most noble, honourable, or ignoble) and thence deriving a despotic command over their Estates, Secrets, and Lives, are formed into most exquisite Tools,

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Tools, to acquire, propagate, and establish unto his Popish Holiness an universal Empire over Christendom ; who, to add a greater energy to these Organs, has marshall'd both the one and the other, throughout all *Italy*, into separate Colledges of Jesuits and Physicians, knowing that *vis unita est fortior*. Behold then an instance of those two influences, how admirably they conspire into one effect. The Emperor *Charles the Fifth*, for over-matching *Francis the First*, was by the pious Arguments of a Frenchified Jesuit , authorized thereunto by his balancing Holiness, perswaded to quit his Throne for to enter into a Monastery , whence the Rays of his declining Glory still continuing a warmth in the Affections of his *Spanish Subjects*, had kindled a most fervent desire of having their Prince restored ; but in prevention of this, to accelerate his course below their Horizon, the Jesuit Confessor redoubles

doubles his macerating penance of Vigilies, Ave Mary Lectures, and other Castigations. The Convent Physician substracts from his Diet, and depauperates his dried Limbs by Purgations ; so that by the Harmony of these two State Instruments the most potent Monarch, and wisest Prince of that Century was very cursorily reduced to a *materia prima*. This was *un trait achevé de la politique*. Adrian the Emperor, as relateth Peter *Messias*, was by his Physicians, whereof he had many, advised not to eat or drink, and being famishd to death, dyed with the Expression of a common saying in his Mouth, *Turba Medicorum interfecit Regem*, that is, a crowd of Physicians have kill d the King.

C H A P. XV.

Of the secure and justifiable tamamount ways of poysoning and destroying.

More are the ways that lead to the Gibbet, than to the Church; the antiquated venefick Methods are render'd obsolete, by the refined Invention of Circulation, through which bare-fac'd, and by the light of the Sun, the same end is attained, as justifiable by innocency of the Medicines, as sinisterly imposed on the inadvertized populace. Suppose an elder Brother decumbent of a continual Fever; a dose or two of *Extractum Rudii*, (a Medicine in repute among Doctors and Patients) advised under the Hand and Seal of a gray-bearded Physician, smartly encouraged by *Aurum portabile*, in very few days answers the Expecta-

pectation of the younger Brother, maliciously aspiring to the Succession of the first born. What pretence hath the Law, the Kindred, or clamor of the World against the Physician, or his Medicine, which in this case, and several others, doth as seldom miss, as the most celebrated Poyson? Bleedings administered long after the first kindling of a Fever of the same kind, do as commonly give the fatal blow to the succumbing Spirits, without danger of a repartee from the Standers by. A Woman reduced to long weakness through continuance of opiniatric hysterick Fits, by the swallowing down of a strong purgative, though in a very small dose, especially if with Repetitions, is infallibly hastened to her Tomb; in which particular it is in the power of the *Medico*, to oblige the Husband, or Father in lesning his charge, without hazard of Reputation, or a necessity of giving an account to his

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his Colleagues, or the World, of such Practice : for what in the Physician through ignorance, or error in Judgment, and in the Patients and Nurses, or Attendants, by reason of neglect, may extenuate the Crime, or hide the misfortune, is in the power of the Doctor to act intentionally, and wilfully, (when sufficiently gratified) and yet remain secure under the Pretences forementioned. To instance all the modes of giving Patients their dispatches, would be compiling a great Volume , and therefore conclude it sufficient to have given you just before that general caution, to which Particulars may easily be reduced.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVI.

The preceding Discourses being intermixt with various Digressions, to prevent your too tedious amusement on the same Subject, I proceed to examine the invalidity of the great number of simple Waters, which consequently will serve for Tools of doing nothing, and therefore are proper means to be used by the Art of Expectation.

TH E distill'd Waters of Borage, Bugloss, Endive, Cichory, Dandelion, Porcelain, Lettuce, and the like, in taste, smell, and their other supposed qualities, do little or nothing exceed those of River water distilled, and operate less in cooling, moistning, and other requisites, than this last Element. And a Physician is in nothing more deceived,

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ceived, or imposes more grossly on his Patients, than in prescribing the distilled Waters of *Oaken buds*, *Horstails*, *Plantain*, *Shepherds purse*, *Milfoil*, *knot Grass*, &c. for adstringion and repulsion, that quality being chiefly resident in their terrestrial parts, which never ascending so high as the Alembic head, cannot be thought to pass by distillation; wherefore the Prescriber is extreamly blameable for his error of Judgment, in not preferring the decoction of those simples, whereby their astringent qualities are apparently to the taste, communicated to the Liquor, in a degree as high or low as answers the proportion of the Ingredients. The same error is committed in the distillation of *Comfrey*, *Mallows*, *Marshmallows*, *Snails*, *Muscles*, *Earth-worms*, and of all others, whose chief effects are performed by a lenifying smoothing mucilage, that can no other way be extracted, than by expression, or decoction; where-

whereas the weight of these mucous Particles is an undoubted obstacle to their rising so high as the Alembic. Can any thing be more ridiculous, than to distill *Nettles*, *ground Ivy*, *Fumitory*, *Agrimony*, or *Speedwel*, whose superfluous insipid Phlegm is only collected in drops, to serve for no other use, than to fill up glasses, that are to be emptied at the next return of the spring into the Canels? One ounce of the Juyce of *Nettles* will in vertue overpower a gallon of the distilled water; a decoction or expression of *ground Ivy*, or *Fumitory*, in the quantity of a spoonful, contains more of the specific, than a Rundlet of their distilled moisture. *Poppy* water may justly be rejected, where one drop of Syrup of *Poppy* is enrich'd with more vertue, than a pint of the distill'd Liquor. The deobstruent endowments of all bitter Herbs, as *Wormwood*, *Succory*, *Elicampane*, *Harrownd*, and *Germannder*, remain in the bottom of the Still,

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Still, whilst the Liquor that's separated from them, is scarce good enough to wash hands. *Sorrel, Lemon, Citron, Oranges,* and other soure materials, will sooner be burnt, or affected with an empyreum in the bottom of the distilling Vessels, than throw up their acidity to the Alembic. The distillation of Ox dung doth better sute with the Imploy of a Tom-t-d, than with the Profession of such noble Doctors, that have particularly inserted it in their grave Dispensatory. Can there be so much madness fixt in the belief of any Physick Doctor, or decrepid Nurse, that Water drawn by distillation from Swallows, or Magpies, ever cured the failing Sicknes, or any sort of Convulsions? The number of waters to be distilled, ought to be limited to such Vegetables, as partake of volatile Particles, and others, whose fragrant scent is transmigrable with their humidity; and the most necessary of these are so few, that

that ten, or a dozen, may for ready Vehicles, and other uies, over-suffise. To what purpose then do the *Augustan Doctors* in their *Pharmacopæa*, and in imitation of them others in theirs, command near a hundred simple Waters to be distilled, unless to make a Well of the Apothecaries Shop, to their needless trouble and charge, and yet grudge them to reimburs their dainnage in pouring of them into the sinck every ensuing year, by charging their losses on the higher prizes of such Medicines, which they shall have opportunity of selling? so that in this sense it is not eleven pence in the Shilling profit, but rather twelve pence in the Shilling loss; for which the poor Apothecary that pays House-rent, scot and lot, is singularly obliged to their Doctorships.

In the framing of the *Pharmacopæa Hagiensis*, I had my suffrage as fellow of that Colledge of Physicians, and where it hath been my

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turn to be twice Dean or President of the said Society, as you may read by Name in the printed Copies, which are sold among the Booksellers in *London*, as well as at the *Hague*. It was not in any single power to prevail against all the rest of the Collegues, to reduce the twenty two only distilled simple Waters there inserted, to ten or eleven, which in my sentiment seemed abundance for all necessary Intentions ; notwithstanding that Dispensatory, comparatively with others before, for smallness of number, election and correction of requisite Medicines, may challenge the first place with any other of ancienter edition, though it hath not escaped many of those errors, that all others are culpable of, as will be particularly instanced hereafter.

The simple Waters drawn from the flowers of *Rosemary*, *Lime trees*, *Lavendel*, *Lillies of the Valley*, *Piony*, and from other cephalick simples,

for-

forasmuch as their simple vertues do in no proportion balance the charge and trouble of their distillation, deserve no rank in a Dispensatory, especially in regard they are all contained in several compound Epileptic, and Apopleptic Spirits, where their faculties and powers are exalted, and copiously extracted by the means of Wine or Brandy, and may be allayed by the admixture of any temperate simple Water, to any degree you please.

As for Spirits of spirituous Waters of Wormwood, Angelica, Juniper, Orange-peel, Mint, Lemon-peel, and twenty more of the same class, are rather to be esteem'd appurtenances of a Brandy shop, prepared to gratifie the Palates of debauch'd Brandy drinkers, whereas Spirits drawn from two or three choice Epilepticks and Apoplepticks shall answer all indications more powerfully and agreeably to Nature, without such frustraneous Multiplications,

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ons, according to the two memo-
rable Edicts of Philosophers, *En-
tia non sunt multiplicanda præter nec-
essitatem. Frustra fit per plura; quod fre-
ri potest per pauciora.* To leave in
the bottom of the distilling Vessel
the most powerful Particles of the
Ingredients of *Aqua Hysterica*, after a
faint stinking water has been ab-
stracted from them, is the greatest
Indiscretion; whereas the infusing
or digesting in Spirits of Wine
four or five of the most Energick
Simples by way of Tincture, as
Aristoloch. *Rot.* *Bac.* *Sambuc.* *Puleg.*
Myrrh. and *Cort.* *Aurant.* would par-
take more Vertues in half an ounce,
than doth the distilled water in a
pint. Neither can I well perceive
the pretence of *Bryony* to the dilut-
ing of hypochondriac, or as they
falsly term them, hysterick Vapors;
being a nauseous violent Emetic and
Cathartic, which rather seems ap-
pointed with qualities to excite and
irritate such offensive Ebullitions
and Exufflations.

What

What wonder the Juyce of Celandine, and one or two very ungrateful Spices among the rest, can produce in *Aqua Mirabilis*, is not so great a wonder to me, as the folly of those that composed it.

The *Aqua Cælestis*, *Imperialis*, *Theridealis*, *frigida Saxonie*, *Gilberti*, and other compound Waters are most of em tautalogical: the one with the other, and abounding with all the absurdities you will read hereafter in the just censure of *Venice Treacle*, and other Remarks upon composites.

Whatever laudable effects hath been performed by the *Aqua Quercetani*, are only imputable to the Therebinthin; the other Ingredients, as *Sem. Lactucae* and *agni Casti*, &c. (as will appear in the disprobation of the Syrup of Chaulity) being idle and of no signification.

Nothing argues greater Stupidity, than not to believe, there is more vertue in a spoonful of Capons broath, than in a gallon of

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Aqua Caponis; wherefore, exceptis
Medicis nihil sultius Grammaticis.

What can come nearer to
madness, than the commanding
Aqua scordii composita, being a meer
Phlegm attended with a fainty
nauseous smell, more noisom to
the Spirits than the steem of a
Dunghill.

Epidemic water requires several
Animadversions. 1. *Scorzonera* roots
retaining little that is volatile,
yields less of an Alexipharmac and
antifebril in distillation, than Bar-
ley flower or Oatmeal. 2. The *Py-*
ony root possessing the total of its
prime vertues in weighty terrestrial
parts, continues its residence in the
bottom of the gourge, without
parting with more than an invalid
steem. 3. Besides scents of an ill
hew, and some strong heating oyly
Particles of the Cephalicks, I can-
not discern any thing material in
the Composition for the purpose.
4. The Fountain water mixt with
the best Spirits of Wine, is labour
and

and cost lost, in not exchanging it for good Nantes Brandy, or Spirit of Wine not rectified. So that this empirical medley is much resembling all the rest, described in vulgar Dispensatories. 5. The fæces or Residence of this and Treacle-water is left possessed of what can be supposed excellent in those Compositions. Distilled Spirits of Wormwood retain only what's the most offensive and nauseous part of that Herb, leaving what is most useful, as all other bitters, in the bottom of the Still.

CHAP. XVII.

*Of Medicinal Vinegers and Wine;
also of Emetic Wines.*

I. Whether for use of the Kitchin, or the Apothecaries Shop, so many sorts of Vinegars are introduced, is but a civil question. Elder Vineger the Cooks inappropriate to their share, leaving Rosemary Vineger, Gilliflower, Marigold, Rose, Squil, Treacle-Vineger, and the rest to the Physick Doctors, among whom there is scarce one in a hundred, that in the whole course of his Practice ever prescribed a drop; unless to smell unto, or apply to some particular inflamed part, in form of an Oxycrat, which of late years hath been wholly rejected. To what end then is the Shop burdened with them? If any young Physickster has an itch to experiment once

once in his life time, whether Squill Vineger deserves those lying Marvels Galen adscribes to it, the Medicine may. (*pro re nata*) be well enough prepared without an Infusion of forty days. And when he shall be fully satisfied of its Sublimities, he will have no great appetite to essay *Vinum Squilliacum*, especially in those that are amorous, who desire to avoid a stinking Breath, and a loathsome Medicine, and wherfore then foisted into the Dispensatory?

2. Any man of sense will be contented with the sole, and safe, use of *Vinum benedictum*, without running the risque of a *Vinum Helleboratum*, *Rubellum*, or *Antimoniale*, which too oft have thrown Patients into dreadful Convulsions; and let me be their Remembrancer of Hippocrates his *Aphor.* I. Lib. 5. Σπασμοὶ ἐλλεβόρος θανάτου. Death, that so oft has been an attendant of white Hellebore, is not so much the consequent of an *Hypertatharjis*, and

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an extream Inanition or Siccitie, as
of a venomous quality, that con-
torts the whole Systeme of the
Nerves, and poysons the Brain ;
Why then must this poysonous
Medicine take its place in the Di-
spensatory ?

3. I cannot without laughter
take notice of the Mace; that's ad-
ded to the Infusion of *Crotus Metal-
lorum*, and the Cloves to the *Vitrum
Antimonii*, and yet the *Regulus An-
timonii*, which is as great a Devil
as either of them, is accompanied
with neither Mace, Cloves, Nut-
megs, nor *Chambois* in the *Vinum
Antimonials*. As for the Cloves and
Mace, either their Office is intend-
ed to be a corrector of the Antimo-
ny, or a corroborator of the Stomach ; if the first, they are under
a mistake, for ten drams of Mace
is not so much a corrector to an
ounce of Antimony, as one grain of
Salt-peter. If they pretend to
strengthen the Stomach, then they
hinder the Operation of the Me-
dicinc,

dicine, which is to weaken, irritate, and provoke the Stomach, to let go its hold of those slimy or choleric Humors that oppres it ; whereas to strengthen the Stomach is to contract moderately its Fibres, by the adstringent quality of those Spices, whereby at the same time the humors are bound up, and pack'd in close, all which is contrary to the intention of vomiting. If you are fearful, that the Stomach is very weak, give less of the Medicine, and then my most worthy Kindred , after the operation of throwing up the load of vicious Humors, approach with a good burnt Claret, wherein your Mace, Cloves, or Cinamon, will do you Service. Pray consider ; Suppose you thought fit in your Wifdoms to advise a vomit of warm water and Sallade Oyl , should ybu order Cinamon or Mace to be boiled in it, the very Nurses, and all the Boys of the Parish would laugh at you. What, Cloves
and,

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and Mace in a Vomitory? This is thrusting from you, and pulling to you, all at once. This is a Maxim the Rusticks will oppose, without the help of Logick. Wherefore I do offer to take the blame upon me, if henceforward the Apothecaries leave those *Indian Aromatics* out of these or the like Medicines. Moreover know, that Minerals are to be disrobed of their Venom, smoothed of immoderate roughness, and corrected, before they enter into the Body, by Tonitruation, Sublimation, Precipitation, or Digestion.

4. Have these Physicksters ever had the good fortune to recover sight in a blind man by Eye-bright Wine, or to strengthen a weak Brain by Rosemary Wine? Vulgar Experience asserts Wine hurtful to the Eyes and Brain, both which have too oft been drunk out by that Liquor. Away with them for shame out of all Dispensatories.

I had almost forgot to mention the Inconveniency of the Infusion of *Crocus Metallorum*, that after long keeping it looseth its vertue, and oft misfeth in its vomitive Operation, which is endeavoured to be prevented by letting the Wine stand upon the Antimony, and now and then giving it a gentle shake. This not restoring it to its former vertue, an *Oxymel Vomitivum* will not only obviate that defect, but by means of the Vineger correct the exorbitant faculty of that Mineral, quicken it in Operation, and attenuate the gross slimy Humors. So that in my Opinion all the recited Vomitories ought to be expunged, and this remain the only substitute. As for the simple Waters, all ought to be discarded to eight or nine, these medicated Vinegers extermimated, except the *acetum destillatum*, and the physical Wines abandoned to those, whose Palats will judge them grateful.

CHAP.

C H A P. XVIII.

*Of the Medicinal Syrups, and
Conserves.*

1. **W**ater vycyth with the Earth for the lowermost Seat, but in the Physick-shop it posseffeth the highest next the Cieling, and the Region immediate to this is the Dominion of the Wasps and Flies, haunting the Syrup-pots, the chief Ornament and Note of Distinction of the Trade. Next give me leave to inquire into their inside and contents; not of all of them, for that would more fit an *Atlas*; but of such as are most in use, and equally senseless. The intent of converting Simples into Syrups, is to preserve them the Winter over, when they are not to be had green; or to render them more grateful; or for the sake of their ready form to be dissolved in any

any Potion, Decoction, or Julep. In relation to the first; most useful Herbs or Roots may be had in the hardest Season, if not in their greatest vigor; yet in their greatest decay they do yield more powerful vertues to a Decoction, than what can be supposed in a Syrup, which is nothing but a decoction or expression of Juices, whose most energetic Particles are boild or evaporated away to a sediment and Slyme, which then is to be insipissated by a further Ebullition, through the addition of a sufficient proportion of Sugar, into a Syrup. Herewith the Stomach is to be clog'd, injured, and diseased, by its tarting soure and corrosive, as all Sugars and sugard Medicines, be they Syrups, Lohochs, Lozenges, or the like, generally do. Moreover, many Vegetables being preserved dry, some are thereby exalted in vertue, and others not much debased. As to the matter of gratefulnes, such as retain a fragrancy

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in their scent, seem most proper for Syrups, to be prepared without Ebullition; namely, Roses, Gilliflowers, Violets, &c. The last intimating the readiness for Solution, a sufficient reason for asserting the necessity of Syrups, may be admitted in *Syrupus de meconio or diacodium*, some Purgative Syrups, (appropriated to Children, and such whose Palats must be courted by the Sweetness of Sugar) and a smoothing lenifying Syrup, as of Marshmallows; in fine, eight or ten Syrups may be sufficiently capable to satisfie all necessary intents and purposes. Moreover, that in many Syrups, Honey being indued with healing, balsamic, gently detergent, and diuretic Faculties, ought to be preferred before Sugar, needs no further Arguments to procure the ascent of any rational Physician.

2. Leaving generals, I ought to descend to the examination of Particulars, where beginning with the letter A seems most methodical.

Syrupus

Syrupus de Agno casto, or Syrup of Chastity, intended questionless in distavour of Nuns and Fryers, to abate the career of their galoping Lust; but as by wonderful Providence we are delivered of their vicious Company, so the description of this Syrup ought to be razed by their Physickships out of their Pharmaceutic Records. However, I may be positive, though the Ephesian Doctor had used pounds of it in his Porridg, it would have as little hinder'd the operation of his sympathetick purge, in some Constitutions, as a few grains of *Cantharides* in others, which is quite contrary. That Endive, Lettuce and Porcelain should be Co-partners with *aegnus castus* in the mischief of suppressing the propagation of mankind, is oppositely attested by most Germans and French, who throughout the whole year graze abundantly upon it, and nevertheless attain to a numerous Issue. Hempseed, another ingredient, by afford-

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affording a copious strong juyce to Pidgeons, occasions them to breed more frequently than otherwise. The broaths of Lentils and Coriander-seeds, the *basis* of all the rest, is beyond all dispute a strong provocative. Since their attempt in this kind proves so ridiculous, I will offer to 'em a most infallible Remedy against Petulancy. Let the Patient exercise at the Spade in a tough piece of ground from morning untill night, then give him a half pint of thin Water-gruel with a few crumbs of bread for Supper, this Method continued for eight or ten days, I do warrant will perform an absolute cure, without the least drop of their Syrup of Chastity.

3. Syrups are very fruстрaneously multiplied, that are filled almost with the same Ingredients, and yet intended for divers purposes ; as Syrup of Mugwood, and Syrup of ground Pine, the former offering at the provoking of the *Menstrua* in Women,

Women, the latter at the curing the Gout, and all other Arthritick Distempers in Men ; as if the cause of the suppression of the Catemenia were the same, that causes the Gout ; can any thing be more senseless ? But these Syrups consist of a strong brigade of simples as ill rank'd and fil'd as ever I yet beheld. If nothing will satisfie besides a Syrup, one made of Elicampane roots , Pennyroyal and Myrrh, shall exceed the former a thousand degrees, with the twentieth part only of the trouble and charge.

4. To what purpose shall the decoction in the preparation of Syrup of Mashmallows be clog'd with Pellitory, Mallows, Plantain, Maidenhair, Sparagus, Grass roots, Raisins, and all the eight sorts of cold Seeds, that shall choak and hinder the main operation of the Mashmallow roots and Cicers , which is to widen, relax, render slippery , and gently throw off. In lieu of all this Garbage make a strong

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Strong decoction of Marshmallow roots, red Cicers, and English Liquorish, Boyl them into a Syrup with the best Honey. But if you add to the Liquor in the boiling a hundred or two of Sows or *Millepedes*, tyed up in a rag, you will have a Syrup, that in a fresh Scent, Taste, and Vertue shall surpass all the Syrups of that kind; that ever were invented. And having this Syrup, what occasion is there for Syrup of Liquorish, Isop, Jujubees, Mucilages, or other pectoral Syrups, when it is in your power to advise *ex tempore* and *pro re nata* a pulmonic decoction of inciding, and absterptive Vegetables, or such as answer your Indication, and edulcorate it with the foresaid Syrup, if necessary. Likewise all Lobuchs are needless, since they can easily be otherwise supplyed. To insert *Syrupus de Rosis Siccis*, *Myrtinus*, and *de consolida* is super vacaneous, where one of them will suffice in a decoction, that you shall order

order for your purpose ; unless his Phylick Hogship by a tautology of Compounds intends to puzzle the Apothecary , and impose on his Opinion, there is a mystery in composition, which shall limit his attempt of imitating the Physician, and so secure the Practice of Phy-
sick to himself.

5. If Syrup of Rhubarb is design-
ed for nice Palats, and Children,
the Rhubarb ought to be left out,
than which nothing is more un-
grateful, especially where the Sto-
mach is foul. Is it not a superero-
gatory folly to add Violet Flow-
ers, as if that in clogging the Men-
struum were not detrimental ? But
to command the infusion to be
made in Betony , Cichory , and
Bugloss Waters, where good spring
Water acuated with Salt of Tartar
is infinitely more proper, and less
chargeable, is want of Judgment.
Here Cinamon may well be omit-
ted, where the Ginger will much
better supply its place.

6. Touch-

¶ 6. Touching Conserveſ, and
Candidis, the twentieth part of
those ſet down in the Auguſtan
Dispens. will overdo, the Reaſons
are the ſame I have already gi-
ven you, in the Discouſe touch-
ing Syrups and Sugar.

C H A P. XIX.

Of the Idlenesſ of Compound
and Dispensatory Powders.

I. THE Aromaticum Caryophyl-
latum, Pulvis Elect. Rosat.
Novel. Mesuæ, and Rosatum Gabrielis
are without all doubt very excep-
tional to dry the Hair, and may be
more serviceable for Barberſ than
Physicians, they ſcarce using them
in weakness of the Stomach once
in feuen years. The ſecond con-
taining about half a hundred In-
gredi-

gredients, and very ill-put together, may easily be out-done by Zedoary, Cinnamon, and red Roses.

Crabs Eyes, or Pearl prepared and used singly and joynly, I have ever found to equal the Vertues of all the Ingredients in the mixture of *Pulvis e chelis cancrorum compositus*. But the addition of tosted raw Silk, the fragments of Sapphir, and Emeralds, and of the bone of a Stags Heart, to the *Species Cardiales*, is a most senseless Superstition, never received into the belief of the least rational, except Physicians.

2. The greater and lesser cold Seeds contracting a rancor in a short time, and the subtil smell of the Flowers of Buglos, Water Lillies, and Violets, soon evaporating being powdered, and thence consequently resolved into powder of Poist; what folly can be greater, than to expect from them a Cordial vertue in the *Pulvis Diamargaritae frigidus*? Even the white and yellow

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yellow Saunders, also Myrtle-berries in the same Composition, contribute nothing cordial besides bulk.. So that these and a hundred more such like jumbles can take place in a Dispens. no otherwise, than Expectation Medicines.

3. What Sympathy to the Heart can be breath'd from an Elcks hoof, the most abject excrement of that Animal; or from a Stags Heart-bone, not much differing from any other bone of the same Beast, except in the singularity of number; or from an Unicorns horn, a sort of an Ass, which the horn of an Oxe, or Goat may contend with in Vertue, though not in rarity; or from leaf Gold (much less from leaf Silver) which undigested pas-feth without casting the least ray of its lustre; or from bole armene, terra lemnia, precious stone Fragments, or Amber, whose weight or stickyness doth impower them to clog and oppress the Stomach; or from Sorrel Seeds, that usually escape the force:

force of the Pestil, and therefore as they enter whole into any Composition, so they slide whole through the body when inwardly taken; or from Endive Seeds, and twenty more like the forementioned, and yet all of them in greater or lesser numbers, are added to some Cordial Powder or other in *Pharmacopæa's*; as in the *Pulvis Bezearticus*, *Pulvis confectionis liberantis Augustan.* *Pulvis pannonicus ruber, species Cardiac.* *M. Species Card. temp. Augustanorum Diamarg. frig.* and several others. Moreover any one of these forenamed compound supposedly Cordial Powders containing the Virtues and Faculties of all the rest, to what end is the Apothecary needlessly to be charged with the preparation of four or five of them, and his Shop burthen'd with so many Species Glasses? A Cordial properly and *per se* is that, which hath power suddenly to increase the dissipated and vanquish'd Spirits, or to corroborate the relaxt

H languish-

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languishing texture of the Heart ; and can any one, except a Physician, have so depraved a Phansie, as not to think, there is more of Cordial in a Spoonful of good Broath, or a few drops of Spirits of Wine, than in an ounce of such unproportioned sop Cordial Powders ? I cannot but repeat, *Exceptis medicis, Grammaticis nihil stultius.* That the pretended subduing of malignant or pestilential Steems, and febril Matter, whereby the Heart is singularly reliev'd by these precited Powders, whence they merit the Title of Cordial, is urged as a reply, may be foreseen, though easily obviated, by asserting those effects *per accidens* : and consequently Vomitories and Purgatives may justly be listed in the Roll of Cordials, forasmuch as they remove vicious Humors, which *per protopathiam* or *deuteropathiam* affect and disease the Heart; all which is meer Physick Cant.

4. As for *Pulvis diamosc.* d. and *Amar. Dianthos Nicholai*, and *diambra Mesuæ* do rather weaken, and deject the animal faculty much more than a compound Saxifrage, or a hodg pot mashmallow Powder can be experienced to fail in their efforts against Stone or Gravel; or the *Pulvis Antilyjos Palmarii* against the bite of a mad Dog, and an *Hydrophobia*.

5. Among all the rest of those Empirical Dispens. Powders recommended me to the Species *Diarrhodon Abbatis Nicholai Mirepsi* for an idle and incongruous Composition; and if you will deduce the vertues of it from its contrary Ingredients, it shall prevail against abundance of Diseases. The Pearl and Stags heart bone do appropriate it to Diseases of the Heart, Camphir to the Plague, and the greater cold Seeds to the Kidnies. The *Rhapontic* speaks its excellency against the Scurvy, Juyce of Liquorish against a Cough, red Roses, Mastick, and the Saun-

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ders against all bleedings, and all sorts of loofnesses, and the Spices against Winds, Faintnesses, Drop-sies, stoppage of Urine, &c. I dare be bold to say, that a Mountebanck cannot set up with a more cheating Medicine against all Diseases, were not the trouble and extraordinary charge a main impediment to such an undertaking. Great was the Fooll that invented it, and far greater Fools are they, that caused it to be recording in their Dispensatories some hundred of years after.

Moibanus upon Dioscorides puts a great cheat on the succeding Ages, in recommending *pulvis Saxonicus* against the Plague, which of all others by the *mezereon* shall cause almost burning Plague in the Throat, Stomach, and Guts.

CHAP.

C H A P. XX.

Detecting the most senseless, gross
and absur'd Errors in the Com-
position of Venice Treacle, and
Mithridate, also of the other
Narcotic Medicines.

I. **W**HAT means such a Troop of Electuaries in Dis. against Winds, weaknesses of the Heart, Stomach, Lungs, Spleen, Kidneys, and Testicles, when under other heads and forms such a train of Physick Artillery hath already been provided against them? *Actum agere, entia multiplicare, and per plura facere* must certainly be the delight of Physicians. I shall pass most of 'em, the same Reasons and Remarks set down before, serving to confute their necessity, and demonstrate their grossest Absurdities. The *Antid. Hæmagog.* is such a one,

H 3 that

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that Gog nor Magog can never unriddle the Mystery of its Composition. I perfectly know, that it performs least, what it is intended for. The Alom, Ginger, Pelliory of Spain, Capers bark, Elicampane, Pyony, Liquorish, Pepper, Lupin flower, and thirty more varieties in it will compound a mash fitter for Infernals, than for Horses, much less for sick men.

2. I do aver, that Diateffaron is a Compos. a million of degrees beyond *Venice Treacle*, or *Mithridate*, both which Physicians will have to ride Admiral and Vice-Admiral over all their wretched Squadrons of Compounds. One monstrous Thunder-bolt of a Medicine will not serve turn, there must be a pair. And that they shall be exactly prepared at *Paris*, their Wifdoms have thought fit to depute a brace or two of Censorious Coxcombs to visit the Treacle and Mithridate Pots in the Shops. And doth one *Paris* Physician in a hundred

dred know all the Simples when he feeth them? I dare be confident not one in forty is acquainted with the faces of the tenth part of them. But what if the Agaric, Gum Arabic, and seven or eight more, should be left out by the Artist, can you believe, the sight, scent, and tast of those Physicksters could discover it? No more than an Apothecary can tell, what young Doctor made the last addresses to his Wife in her Bed-chamber. The Venetian Magistrates and Physicians well knowing, that nothing can prevent Fallacies or Counterfeits of such thrice noble Medicines, unless they see all the Ingredients prepared singly, and ranged in several Classes, they never fail being present at the jumbling of them together, and affixing their Seal to their true mixture, to serve for a Traffick all Europe over.

3. A Lyon, a Bear, Tyger, Wolf, Cat, Dog, and a hundred wild Beasts more being put toge-

H. 4. ther,

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ther, could not make a greater howling in the Air, than all those untamed Simples in *Mithridate* and *Treacle* would do in the Stomach, if the *Opium* that's among them did not quiet their Fury, and bridle their Enormity. The Experiment of this observe is evident in *Mathew's Pill*, where the poysonous effort of the white Hellebore upon the Stomach is by the *Opium* bound up, by clowding the vital and animal Spirits, until it's passed into the Guts, when and where the Narcotick Virtue being spent, that malignant vegetable is at liberty, to vent the remainder of its force upon the Intestins, in moving of Stools.

4. Give me leave to examine into the merits of these so highly blazon'd Composts, and begin with the greater worthy of the twine, *Venice Treacle*, preferred above all others, either because prepared with an exactness extraordinary, attested by the Venetian Seal,

Seal, as I have observed before, or by reason that the *Italian Vipers* are reputed of greater force, than those brought hither from *New England*. The Name of Treacle, or *Theriaca* it desumes from θηρίον, a wild Beast, either because Vipers are the chief Ingredients, or because its vertue is most signal in curing the bites of wild Beasts. It oweth its Invention to *Andromachus*, Physician to *Nero*, whence you may compute its very old Age, and remark how the Tradition of so many hundred years is arrived to Physicians in the most assured report of its infallible prevalence (according to *Galen*) against the greatest Diseases, particularly against the falling Sickness, Stone, Dropsie, Coughs, Phtisick, spitting of Blood, Swooning, Leprosie, Gout, Madness from the bite of a mad Dog, all Poysons, Plague, Colick, plague of the Guts, many Diseases peculiar to Women, and a hundred more. No wonder, if

H 5. . . . this.

this mixture was called the Queen regent over all Medicines, and only worthy to reign in the Closets of Emperors, by whom it was caused to be prepared with the greatest cost and trouble. How little those Vertues can be expected from it, and how so vast a charge of those Emperors in sending for some of the Ingredients over all *Asia* is expended in vain ; and how senseless and empirical the Composition is, will easily appear from the following Considerations.

1. That consisting of very many, if not all, contrary Ingredients, the one must necessarily destroy the other.
2. That Treacle being a Composition within a Composition of several of the same Materials, many of them are very foolishly repeated, as in the *Trochisci Hedychroi* are received Rad. *Phu. Pontic. costi*, *Cinamom. Shænanth. Orobalsam. Cassia Lign. Malabathrum. Nardus indicus. Myrrh. Crocus*, and *Anemum* ; all which are also again mentioned.

mentioned in the body of the Description. 3. Observe the mixture of Purgatives, as Rhubarb, *Agaris*, *Sem. Thlaspios Sagapenum*, *Opopanax*, *Chalcanthum Rubefactum*, a vomitive and purgative, &c. with Adstringents, as red Roses, *Hypocistis*, *Acacia*, *Pentaphylon*; consider further these Adstringents joaked with their opposites, Alexipharmacks, Diaphoreticks, and Diureticks; as Vipers, *dictamnum creticum*, *Petroselinum Macedonicum*, *Sem. dauci cret*, *Fænic. ses. Ammeos. Therebinth*, &c. next here must be Detergers, Cephalicks, Pectorals, Hyltericks, Stomachicks and Spleneticks, Gums, Resins, Earths, all sorts of Spices, &c. The Basis is a Spanish Sea Onion, or Squil baked in a crust of Wheat, and consequently exceeding in weight all the other Ingredients singly. But take notice also, that Pepper and *Opium* together make an equal poize with the forementioned Scallion. Is not Venice Treacle standing on such a Basis?

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Basis likly to be framed into an incomparable Gallimophory, especially where old decayed Viper Cakes, and long Pepper are equally supporters of the mighty Electuary. The ill order, weight, disproportion, and dissonance of such a multiplicity of Ingredients cannot be parallel'd with any thing but it self, and its Sister *Mithridate*. Take a mad man out of *Bethlehm*, who hath the humor of mixing upon him, open all the Drawers, Pots, and Glasses of the Physick Shop unto him, it will not be possible for him to make a more irrational jumble, and which shall not equal all the Virtues of *Venice Treacle*, provided a proportionable weight of *Opium* be added by any of a little more sense than the *Bethlemite*.

5. Suppose half a score Ingredients more, as Nut-shells powder'd, Asses bones calcin'd, scraping of Frenchers, and the like, be added to the mixture; or that the same number

number of Simples be substracted, be they *Pentaphylon*, *Calaminth*, *Viper Cakes*, or almost which you please, conditionally, that the *Opium* be proportioned according to the subtraction or addition, will you not believe, the Composition shall be gifted with the same Endowments and Qualities; or that it is not possible, for you or any man else not present at the jumble, to know, or conjecture, what is wanting, or what is thrown in?

6. Next examine the nature of the Ingredients. That the Stomach from the corrosive burning and cutting Qualities of the Squils is apt to be ulcerated, is attested by *Dioscorides*, whereunto the pretended corrective of *Orobus*, or bitter vetch flower gives a helping hand, whose violence, according to the same *Dioscorides* and *Galen*, consists in an extream bitterness, and a faculty of causing a bloody Urin, and a bloody Flux, with the attendance of Convulsive gripes. These are the

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the prime Jewels to bedeck the Queen of Medicines, among which the calcined *Copperas* is not the least, a Mineral fitter for a gall'd horse's back, or the Farsie, a demi-poison promoting suffocating Vomits, and torminous stools. The Rhubarb is asserted by the Vouchers of Treacle to be added to strengthen the Liver, and *Agarick* to comfort the Brain; an absurdity condemned by the experience of all mankind, that ever purgatives should be corroboratives. But they pretend to excuse the injuries of those pernicious Simples by their small proportion, which they insinuate cannot signify much to so great a mass as the whole Composition amounts to. The same reason may as justly indemnifie the addition of a dram or two of Arsenic or Ratsbane, Wolf-bane, and the like. To blow your nose into a man's Porridg can do no hurt, because the quantity is little, is a parallel way of reasoning, and of all men only

pe-

peculiar to Physicians. But let me tell you, the proportion is great, if you joyn them together, thus : of Agaric an ounce and half, Rhubarb six drams, burn'd Copperas half an ounce, Sagapenum, Opopanax, Galbanum &c. all which being purgatives, make a strong party. Imagine, that a patient in a malignant Fever had by advice taken a dose of *Venice Treacle*, to expel the malignity, which failing in the intended effect, he happens to dye ; The Physician, should he by accident come to the knowledge, that the Treacle wanted an Ingredient or two, as juyce of Liquorish, Orrice, or any other of less moment, the Hog would most certainly impute the death of the Patient to the defective Composition. In conclusion, Treacle is no other, than a most confuse, absurd and senseless Opiat, which in all its pretences would be out-done beyond comparison, by a mixture of three or four, as *Virg. Serpentary roots,*

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roots, *Scordium*, *Bole armene*, and *Opium*, reduced with *Honey* into an *Electuary*; or *Angelica r.* *Terra sigil.* *Gentian*, and *Opium* mix'd with *Honey*. The Extract of *Harts-horn*, *Dictamnum Cret.* and *Opium* is also an equivalent. Great is the superstition of the *Indians* in the worship of their *Pagode Devils*, deformed with monstrous horns, but a million greater is the superstition of *Physick Idolaters*, that believe it the greatest *Sacrilege* to diminish the least tittle from a Composition, as *Sorrel-seeds*, *Pepper*, and *Ginger* from *Diascordium*, or *Pellitory of Spain* from the *Philonia*; the precious fragments and *Stags-bone* out of *Confectio de Hyacintho*; the neglect of rejecting of all these particulars doth demonstrate Physicians to have longer Ears than Asses. To roast *Saffron* in an Egg-shell to improve its virtues, is another Argument of their *Sages* in the description of *Elect. de Ovo*. The Additaments of *Pellitory of Spain*, and *Pepper*

Pepper to correct the extream coldness of *Opium* in the *Philonia*, is another foolish notion, they cannot be driven from.

7. To what purpose is the description of so many idle Opiats; as *Philonium Persicum, Romanum, Requies Nicholai, Nepenthes, Pil. de Cynglosso &c.* when *Opium* dissolved and digested with Spirit of Wine, with or without Saffron, and used in drops, or evaporated to a Pill, is beyond all the imaginary correctives, which it doth not stand in need of, since the onely danger it can threaten is oversleeping into a *Coma, Lethargy, Carus*, or death; and that is no other way to be prevented, than in omitting giving of it to those, that are not judged proper to take it, or to exhibite it to others in less quantity, than it can be presumed to exceed in operation; for tho' you surround *Opium* with all the spices of the Indies, to guard nature from its violence, if you give too much, it will

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will not fail to kill, or extreamly to frighten the standers by with a posture of the patient very like unto death; and if you judg, that advising very little of it in Phthi-ficks, or great Weaknesses, be a sufficient warrant, you will find your selves deceived, as those have been, which I mentioned in the *Conclave of Physicians*. I pass by taking notice of the purgative Electuaries, whose Absurdities in Composition we shall sufficiently detect in the Pill Boxes.

CHAP.

C H A P. XXII.

*Reflections upon the erroneous and
absur'd Compositions of Differ-
satory Pills.*

1. If for those unaccountably erroneous Compositions of Treacle, Methridate, Pil. Aloephanginae, Fatidæ, and the rest, the Inventors ought to be censured great Ideots seventeen hundred years ago, the Approvers and Confirmers of 'em a thousand years after may be inferred greater Fools, but those that subscribe to the continuance of 'em at this day, must be concluded the greatest Fools; as if the excellency of Remedies consisted in Composition, and the more of Composition there is, the greater Virtues it contributes to the Medicine.

2. That

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2. That this is the rule, whereby to measure the Capacity of the Artist, appears in the endeavours of Physicians to prescribe long Bills, filled with Composition, and by how much the more it is compounded, by so much the more the Apothecary judges the Prescriber the best Physician. On the contrary, the fewer Ingredients the better Medicine, which occasions less trouble and charge in the Preparation, and more certainty in the Effect; for where a Remedy consisteth of an hundred Ingredients, to which of 'em can you attribute the effect if successful, or the fault and damage if the Disease be thereby render'd worse? But such hath been the *fallacia non causæ pro causa* in Physicians, that having prescribed to Patients against Diseases of the Eyes, *Pil. Cochiae maj.* and finding Success, and a laudable Event, infer thence very deceitfully, that their particular Composition doth arrogate specifically

fically an Eye or Sight restoring power beyond all others; whereas its to the vertue of the Purgatives, chosen according to the strength and other circumstances of the Patient, and without any correctives or Conductors, those good effects are to be imputed.

3. The same reason confutes the specific relation of *Pil. de Agarico* to the Lungs; *Aggregativa, de Tribus*, and *Imperiales* to all the Bowels; *Aureæ* and *Lucis* to the Eyes; *de Eupatorio* to the Liver; *Diambræ, Macri*, and *de Succino* to the Brain; *Tartareæ Q.* to the Spleen; *de aloë lata, Aloephanginæ, Stomachicæ*, and *Ruffi* to the Stomach; *Stomachicæ cum gummi* to the Stomach and Spleen; *de hiera cum Agarico*, and *Mastichinæ* to the Stomach, Lungs and Brain; *fætidæ, de Opopanax*, and *de Hermodactylis* to the Joynts, and other gouty Diseases; *Mechoacannæ* and *de Gutta Gamandra* to Dropsies; *de Styrace* to sharp thin Distillations on the Lungs.

4. Pause

4. Pause a while, and with me consider the depth of folly of Mankind, the more astonishing, for as much as it is signally remarkable in those, who by the study of their whole Life-time, and the pretended Learning derived from the Experience of thousands of years, are advan'd no further, than by giving Credit to lying Antiquity, to receive such idle absur'd superfluous and pernicious Compositions into the *Pharmacopœa*, and what is worse, to impose the use of 'em upon the Physicians of a whole Nation, is a perfect Physick Popery, and Inquisition, damning all those, that are gifted with too much Knowledge and Honesty to submit to their Fopperies, as Popery anathematizes such, whose light of reasoning, or conviction of Conscience will not be subjected to their impious Indulgences, ridiculous Purgatory, and blind idolatrous Worship. And as *Luther* was the first, that succeeded in the detecting the anti-

antiquated follies of whole centuries of Ages, the chief scope whereof was no other, than by an usurpt Dominion over the Consciences of Men, and detaining of them in that blind slavery to triumph over the Liberties of their Persons, and enrich themselves by the high prizes of their Indulgencies, Pardons, and other most wicked Devices, whereunto their fulminatory Bulls, and cursed Excommunications, especially at the hour of Death, are so greatly instrumental. And why isn't not equally probable, that any honest and discerning Judgment may with the same Success, and Perspicuity of Argument expose, and detect the grossest of Errors and Absurdities in Physick, continued by the unreasonable and tyrannizing power assumed by Conclaves of Physicians, to no other end than to domineer over the Lives of Men, and to enrich themselves out of their Estates, by enslaving their Opinions to their mischie-

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mischievous Compositions, and
most senseless Prescriptions?*

5. The minute courage, that some few years ago incited me to correct *Extractum Rudii*, by throwing off the *Pulvis Diarrhodon Abbottis*, that idle non-corrective, and substitute an aromatic or two, as you may read in my *House Apothecary*, was an attempt, that never durst enter the thought of any Physician before me, though soon after was imitated by a whole Society in their *Pharmacopæa*.

6. What means the addition of Mastick, Hore-hound, Sarcocol, and Myrrh to the Purgatives in *Pil. de Agarico*, since the former in their virtues are over-ruled and drowned by the latter, and their mutual reaction not only breaks the force of each other, but clogs the Composition into too large a bulk. The same reason is much more prevalent against the inspissated Juyces of Agrimony, Motherweed, Polypody, Mastich, red Roses,

ses, *Epithymum*, Anis Seeds, and Ginger in de description of *Pilule Aggregativa*. The *Myrobalans* being so weak a Purgative, are rather used for their adstringent faculty, and therefore ought to be rejected hence, as also the red Roses and Marstich, which by their adstriction do hinder, and retard the purgative Faculties of the chief Ingredients, The Office of Anis-seeds, and Ginger is to discuss the Winds or Flatulencies, which the Cathartic Ebullition causes; or rather those ensuing Gripes owe their original to sharp vellicating Humors, thrown off by the Purgatives upon the Guts, which the hot fiery Particles of the Ginger, and Anis-seeds do extreamly provoke, and increase, and therefore ought be shut out.

7. To speak plain, the proper Assistent to Nature upon the taking a Purge, which in effect is the true corrective of Purgatives, is some time after the Cathartic hath been swallowed down, to take a

I Bouillon

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Bouillon Maigre, or lean Broath made of Marshmallow-roots, or young Mallow-leaves, Endive, and Borage or Bugloss, with a little fresh Butter, and three or four grains of Salt dissolved in it; or Posset-drink with a little Butter and Salt may also be uscd instead of the *Bouillon*. The Butter by its oyly parts rendering the Stomach and Guts smooth and slippery, and lineing the Guts to defend them from the acrimonie of the preterfluent incensed Humors, the mucilaginous and emollient parts of the Herbs assisting in the precipitating the Purgative, together with the Humors out of the Stomach and Guts, and conspiring with the Butter in the defence of the membranous parts, the Salt by gentle Stimulation spurring the Fibres of the Stomach and Guts to Expulsion, these are the proper Defensives and Correctives of a purgative Medicine, though proving so violent as to be suspected of a malignant faculty, as Scammony,

Colo-

*Colocynthis, Hellebore, Gialap, Gum.
Gut. &c.*

8. The uniting of Purgatives supplying reciprocally each others defects, and the additament of one out of three or four sorts of Salt for a corrective, is the only right and suitable way of cathartic Composition, whereby the forecited Inconvenients are precluded. Thus the flowness of Aloes is quickned by the prompt Operation of Scammony and *Colocynthis*, the roughness and emetic quality of which latter, and of all others is smoothed and precipitated by some sort or other of fixt Salt, which to *Turbith, Hernodactyls, Gum. Gut. &c.* doth impart the same advantage.

9. Most sorts of Dispens. compounded cathartic Pills exhibited in a just dose, do nevertheless in many Constitutions cause most dreadful Oppressions on their Stomachs, because they are empirically mixt, and clogged with Ingredients forreign to the Intention,

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and with adstringent Spices, that forcibly detain them in the Stomach.

10. Turbith, Hermolactyls, Myrobalans, Sem. Carthami, Epithym.. Gum Ammoniac, Opopanax, Sagapen.. and the like, mixt only with Aloess and its supposed Correctives, is most certainly against the right reasoning of Composition, and thwarts all successful Experience, so that it may justly be concluded, that Pil. de Aloë lota, de Eupatorico Massichinæ, de Tribus, and indeed all the compounded Pills of most Dispensatories, are most irrational and empirical, adapted more for the use of Mountebancks, than dogmatic Physicians.

11. Of all others, Pil. Tartareæ Q. may be judg'd the most ridiculous and senseless; for reasons mentioned before in several Chapters. More than three or four sorts of compounded purgative Pills in an Apothecaries Shop is a number sufficient to answer all, or most usual

Inten-

Intentions of that form, without the needless increase of Pill-pots, or the rendring the place more loathsome in stinck, than a Hog-sty. Is your Intention to prefer *Turbith* or *Hermodaetys* to draw off tartarous Humors from gouty Joynts, or with *Jalap*, *Gum. Gut.* &c. to drain the water from an Hydroptic; mix any of them in a just proportion with a good *Extractum Rudii* or *Catholicon*, far differently prepared and corrected from the common, and you will avoid being burden'd with *Elect. Caryocost.* *Pulu. Diaturb.* cum *Rhab. Pil. de Hermodact.* and many others. Next, it is necessary to substitute an excellent compound Pill of milder Purgatives, to answer the ends of *Pil. Stom.* cum *gum.* which by the extemporeaneous addition of several other purgative Ingredients will supply the superfluous numbers of many other compound Dispensatory Pills. Besides, one composition or two more, which is not material to

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insert here, will accomplish all.

12. These instances of the various forms of internal composite Medicines are premised as short proofs, whose intersperst Arguments may easily by any moderately rational be applicable to most of those mentioned in vulgar Dispensatories, whereby my labor being epitomized doth excuse me from dispeeting every particular, which otherways would necessarily swell into the bulk of a large *Folio*. As for the external Medicines, though their Compositions do equally abound with Absurdities, and most senseless Incongruities, their use importing less danger, I will wave giving my self any further trouble.

13. In conclusion, since it so plainly appears, that most Dispensatory Medicines are no other than *Expectation Remedies*; Nothing seems more incumbent upon combined Physicians, than framing a succinct neat *Pharmacopœa*, consisting of necessary, select, and experienced Medi-

cines, which cannot be hoped for in this Century from the preposterous and crude Education of most of 'em, scarce one in twenty being acquainted with the tenth part of the faces and vertues of the Simples, and much less of the Composites. Touching Chymical Medicines, most of their Preparations may rather be termed destructions of those materials, they are conver-sant about, and the blazoning of their vertues are so grandiloquious, and notoriously false, that the cor-rection and improvement of that part of Pharmacy requires a man of greater reason and skill, then I ever yet knew a Conclave Phy-sician.

CHAP. XXII.

That the laying too much stress upon
the Methodus Medendi, is a
great cause of the hinderance of
the improvement of Physick, is
attested by very remarkable In-
stances, is veri. alit p. m. Stod-

O F all those pernicious Doctrines,
never any proved more ruinous to the Art of Physick, than
that which beyond others, was so
emphatically introduced by Cap-
vac. viz. Read my Method and you
know all my Secrets, importing the
Method of Physick the only chief
and necessary part, and ultimate
end of the Art. This false posi-
tion being imbibed and suck'd in by
Infant Physicians, is the great cause
of their neglect of Pharmacy,
which in my Opinion is the most
necessary of all, supposing it to
compre-

comprehend not only the just and due Preperations of Medicines, but also their certain *νατικηνολογιαν*, and throwly experienced Effects and Vertues. Touching the Therapeutic or Method of Physick, it is no more than a way, manner, or order of applying of Remedies according to Place, Time, Age, Sex, Temperament, and other circum-standing, all which the only bare knowing and understanding the nature of the Remedy, which it self with a little ocular experience of themselves or others, doth naturally shew and point at, and therefore doth so evidently render the knowledge thereof the most necessary and important of all others, notwithstanding the stupid neglect of it hitherto. This Discourse doth not exclude the necessary study and knowledge of all the other parts of Physick further, than to arrive to a competency, and not to trifle away the best part of their time in needless Curiosities, and too fine.

L. 5. spun

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spun Speculations of Anatomy. A Brick-layer or Stone-cutter, beyond the knowledge of the brickleness and fissility of a Stone, which rather a little Experience will inform him in, than a long Theory, should he dwell eight or ten years upon the study of the Phylosophy of Stones, their material, external, and internal efficient and adjuvant causes, their *Species* and differences, in contempt and neglect of his Trowel and Mortar, the use whereof experience doth soon inform him in, without being much instructed in the Method of daubing and smearing, you would certainly conclude him a mad man, and make a Prediction, that it was almost impossible, he should ever make a good Workman, as little as he, that has consumed the gross of his time in Anatomy, or any other part of Physick, in neglect of Pharmacy, should ever come to be a good Physician; an instance whereof I will give you in one, that was the

the greatest Anatomist of his time, and no extraordinary Physician, namely Dr. *William Harvey*, whose erroneous Judgment was very remarkable in the prescription of a Purge for Esq; *Rainton of Enfield*, where the Apothecary refraining to prepare more than half the proportion, notwithstanding gave him fourscore stools, which otherwise according to the Doctors measures, must unavoidably have scower'd him from the close Stool into the other World. The Consult made a great noise, when Dr. *Wright*, *Prudgean*, *Bates*, and others, together with the famed Dr. *Harvey* were Principals; and one Mr. *Farmel*, Barrister of the Temple, was Patient and Complainent of a painful Disease in his Belly, that deprived him of the use of his Limbs, Strength, Appetite, and Digestion, &c. the forementioned Dr. *Harvey* ingrossed to himself the speaking part, by reason of his extraordinary claim to Anatomy,

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my, and which here, if any where, seemed to be of use; after a long contrediction of all the *abdomen*, did very magisterially and positively assert all his Symptoms to arise from an *Aneurism* of an Artery, and therefore incurable, as being too remote to come at, wherein all, except Dr. Bates, very readily concur'd, though it was a most absur'd offer in Opinion, as ever I yet heard. The Patient being unwilling to give up his cause so, removed his *Corpus cum causa* to Chelsie, where Sir Theodore Majerne lay Bed-ridden at his Country-house, who upon no long examen of the matter told him, he was the second, or third Patient he had met with diseased in the same kind, and very boldly expressed, he would cure him, but with this inconvenience, that he could throw the cause of the Disease either into his Arms or Legs, according to the choice he would make of those Limbs, which he could best spare, or which of 'em

'em might be more or less useful to him, without consulting the Will and Pleasure of God Almighty, an Arrogancy unheard of, and favouring more of the Atheist (as too many of 'em are) than a pious Physician, as then especially he ought to have been; being not many stages from his Journeys end. Mr. Farwell in respect of his Profession, where writing is so necessary, replyed, that his business being te-
dency, he could best yield to the captivity of his Legs, though even they upon the Doctors assurance should be released by a Month or six Weeks diligence at the Bath. You are to apprehend, that the cause of this great Disease was an obstinate obstruction of the *Glandulae* of the *Mesentery* immensely swelled up, and hardened by coagulation of tartarous and slimy Humors, making a strong pressure upon the *Arteria magna*, which by a potent renixe did duplicate its force of Pulsation, that imposed on Dr. Harvey

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vey the false notion of an *Aneurism*, which ought rather to have been termed a *Vibration*. The conglobated tumor by compression causing a coarctation upon the Nerves, milkie, and other Vessels, occasioned the great Weakness of his Limbs, an Atrophy, &c. and by huffing up the Bowels against the Diaphragm, rendred his respiration extraordinary difficult. The grand empirical Medicine (from which his Father *Turquetus*, usually by the French nicknamed the *Turc*, had got great Reputation by selling it publickly on the Stage, whom Sir *Theodore* in his younger years had attended in that Employ, if common Vogue may be credited) being in a proportionable Dose mixt with some gentle Purgatives, had the success to dissolve those gross glutinous Humors, and through their weight and tendency downward, throw them down into his Legs, as being parts much weakened, and consequently more readily

dily suscipient. Nature by being disburdened of that load, that had hitherto obstructed the free course of his nutritive and animal Juyces; was vigorous enough to restore the Bowels to their former Functions, as afterwards the Bath proved no less effectual in retrieving the use of his Legs. The following case of a Taylor in Fleet-street, whose Name has escaped my Memory, though I can with little difficulty recover the knowledge of it, was not ordinary. His complaint to the Doctor was a *Sciatica*, that render'd him lame and cripple, besides frequent returns of very sharp pains. The Dr. would not ingage in the cure of so great and hazardous a Disease, without a considerate and distinct answer to three Points: 1. Whether he could sequester himself from his Trade for three Months. 2. Whether he valued the expence of fifty pounds beyond the recovery of his health. 3. Whether he could contemperate his passion,

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sion, in enduring the Part to be laid open to the bone, by cutting or burning. The Patient very readily consented to the two former conditions, Time and Money; but to the third being entirely averse, took his leave with the ceremony due to so famed a Physician, and applyed himself to another of a much lower form, who with little preamble adyised him to the Bath, where he received a perfect cure in six weeks. No doubt but Dr. Harvey in Anatomy, and happiness of theoretic discoveries might justly pretend the precedency of all his Contemporaries; and others before and since have also arrived to a great proficiency in Cat and Dog-cutting, also Calf-head and Sheeps-pluck dissecting; yet few of 'em when concerned in Practice, were gifted with sagacity to know Diseases when offer'd to their view, much less capable of curing them; in which curative particular the Thinking Physician has the advan-

tage, though the Prating Physician by his pretended Anatomy ingrosses the opinion of Mankind.

CHAP. XXIII.

*Holding forth the Practical Part
and Methodus Medendi of the
Art of Expectation.*

I. THE tricks of Malpighi's Optical Anatomy are as subject to a *deceptionis visus*, as the Forests, Seas, and Rivers discerned in the Moon by the glass-eye of an optick tube. However, the *Methodus Medendi* can as little boast of the least alteration to the better assistance, or use it has mutuated from the light of those, Circulation, watery and milky chanals, and the rest of the novel appearances, as a Water-man of his ealier passage to Gravesend, by spying new Cuts and Creeks, that disembogue into the Thams. The Remedies and

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and the *materia medica* are much the same they were one hundred or two years last past, though the success issuing from their application is rather less now, than in preceding Centuries, which cannot be imputed to any thing, besides the blind faith we give to their idle compound medicines, and the neglect of examining the virtues of every Simple in particular.

2. So true it is, that *Observation* drawn from experience of the effects of single Remedies upon particular Diseases, allowing for variation, as to dose, time, strength, and other circumstances of the Patient and Distemper, is the sole Inventer and Improver of the Art of Physick, as that *Non-Observation* is the sole cause, that modern Physicians in happy Cures are scarce comparable with the Ancients; so that, the Art is so far from advancing, that it is wholly upon the retrograde, and for want of due Education in young Students, it will in time

time return again to Machaon and Podalyrius.

*Per varios usus artem experientia fecit,
Exemplo monstrante viam.*

3. The Sun at Noon-day is not more clear, than the evidence of that assertion, and others premaised in former Paragraphs, yet their reception among the vulgar, that is so much debauch'd by the false Impressions of Physicians, can as little be hoped for, as the Gospel among Mahometans, that are so deeply prejudiced by impious Doctrines infused into them by their Priests in their Infancy, and cherish'd until their Deaths.

4. The Tools, and the *materia medica* us'd by the Art of curing Diseases by Expectation, are sufficiently discoursed on; the practick part consists in the *Methodus* of applying those insignificant Remedies. As the Doctrine of other Arts depends on certain Theorems, and *Postulata*, so doth this famous one. I. Most curable Diseases are cured by Nature and Time.

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Time. 2. Many Diseases become incurable and consequently mortal, where Nature is too weak, and time too short.
3. Nature being strong, and the Disease weak, or not very violent, time is the grand Remedy, and the principal Indicatum! It follows then, that the chief scope and intention of the Expectation Physician is the gaining of Time, and to elude the Patient from time to time, until Nature hath conquered the Disease. The way he deludes the Patient in time is, 1. Confidently he assures him from this time to that of relief and abatement of his Distemper; in order thereunto presents him with a Narrative of several of his Patients diseased in the same manner, how at this hour and that, this day and that day they received most sensible abatements; but be sure he hath a good Memory, for fear the Patient entraps him, for sick-men are wonderfully ruminating, and oportet *Mendacem esse Memorem.* This part being acted with a good mean, as a soure:

soure face, a black yerking, broad
Bever, a huge weighty Cane (that
adds much) and a pretended Con-
science will extreamly (as Rheto-
ricians say) incline the hearing,
and gain the assent of his sick Au-
ditor, insomuch that his Spirits
will be roused thereby, that he may
plainly see them walk and jump
all over his Phys. in a blithe Coun-
tenance; this fourbery repeated
once or twice a day (if the Pati-
ent feeth well, not else) will make
him patiently expect from one day
to another, from one week to ano-
ther, and from one Month to ano-
ther (not from one year to ano-
ther, unless he be mad) until at
last Nature hath vanquish'd the Di-
sease, the Patient is cured by Ex-
pectation, and the Physician steals
the Title of triumphant from Na-
ture, with a Purse of Guinea's.

5. If the Patient prove resty to
all good admonitions for gaining
of time, the Expectation Physici-
an changing his Dialect, threatens
to

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to desert him, as Cottier did the King of France, with a Prognostic, if any other (honester) Physician takes him in hand, he infallibly dyes; moreover gives him very negligent visits, makes the Patient send twice or thrice, before he comes once, and then tarries so little, that he pretends, this Duke, that Earl, a third and a fourth Noble man are in a most wonderful hot pursuit for his advice, who all are sick of his Distemper. This argument is so prevailing, that it will tye the Patient to his Bed, or his Chamber, as long as the Doctor pleases, and makes him a slave to any time he thinks fit.

6. Besides this Chamber Conversation and Tongue Practice, there must be some Remedies prescribed, that do no good, the best of which are such as do no hurt, and consequently must be very safe. And since all Remedies tend to this scope, that they may assist the Patient in passing over of his time, they

they ought to be prescribed to various set hours, which in waiting for he always passeth so much time; and therefore he ought to have a different Medicine prescribed for him to take every hour, or at least every two hours; for as I said, the expecting such and such hours is a great means to pass away time. Those Expectation medicines should be of different tast and scent, but chiefly pleasant, so however that they may not be hurtful; these are to entertain the Patient's Palat, and to a sick man are what the smoke of Tobacco is to one that's well. External medicines are also of great use here, in regard they will take up the Patient so much time in applying, renewing, and shifting. As for example, to a great pain in the head, or any other part, a friendly poultis of three or four insignificant herbs, a little Bran, &c. but ought to be prepared in the Patient's Chamber, that he may pass away so much time in seeing them sent for,

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sor, brought to him, and boyld in his presence, and then applied, and knowing likewise what the Ingredients are, he will give the more credit to such things, which his Grannum used to tell him, were very good and soverain. In the Gout likewise, if the Expectation-Physician presents his Patient *gratis* with this following *nostrum*, it will not only bee well taken, but much more veneration will be given to it, than if it came from the Apothecaries shop; and to the Physician will redound a very lasting diffusive glory and reputation; *viz.* ten links of thred, half yard long, dipt in Wax of ten different colours; each is to be tyed by the Patient, if possible, or by his Nurse, to each distinct Toe of the Feet, and to be untied every hour or two, and changed to other toes, namely, the red wax't thred where the green was, the bluc where the yellow, &c. By this means a great deal of time will be passed, and if the Patient continues

tying

tying and untying, until a good long fit is expired; it will have also another good effect of rendering his back very flexible, and being tired at Night prove a means to make him sleep without the charge of a dose of Opium.

7. Since it cannot well be expected, that I shall exemplify the *Methodus medendi* together with the Remedies of this rich and noble Art in all Diseases, I will only instance it in some few, that are most universal. A continual Fever after once or twice bleeding, which beyond all dispute is of use, and truly preparative to a Cure, requires a good thin water Gruel, or a Barley water with its appurtenances for an ordinary drink. Next two or three sorts of Cordials to be taken at different hours, for reasons before mentioned. Also some few testaceous Powders for other times of Physick Devotion. If the Belly hath forgot its Office, that may be minded of its duty by a Milk

K and

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and Sugar Glyster every other day. The Spirits of Harts-horn well rectified, and the blistering Plaister may be put in use in the declination of the Distemper, for then they will prove the least hurtful. The Cordials usually consist of two or three simple Waters, as of *Carduus ben. Scabios*, &c. with a fourth part, or rather sixth part of Epidemic water, and the Juleptobe sweetned with Syrup of Gilliflowers. Such sort of simple waters mixt with a fourth or sixth part of small Cinammon-water, Pearl grinded into an impalpable Powder, which Crabs Eyes will equal in all its pretended Excellencies, and sweetned with fine white Sugar; all this makes up the Pearl Cordial. For your dyet avoid flesh meat, and content your self with Grewel, Panada, &c. Nothing is more certain then that this whole course is perfectly Expectation, there being nothing in it that makes the least step towards a real true cure, so that all those, that are

are recovered by such a Method and Remedies, owe the restitution of their health to strenght of Nature and Time. Desume your curative indications from any pretended Theory of Fevers; as suppose they are caused by a fermentation of the Blood, the precited Remedies participate of nothing, that can or doth diminish and extinguish the fermentation, or (if you please) gently help it on so, as it may terminate the sooner. Suppose a Fever is caused by a putrefactive Ebullition, those preternatural Particles in the Blood, that move it into that violent passion, are opposed by nothing that's contained in those Medicines, and most certainly did not Physicians assent to that Opinion, they would not so universally have rejected them, and make the Jesuits bark the sole Anchor of their hopes in that case. What I have more to object, you may read in another Treatise.

8. Can any one without scorn behold such drones of Physicians, (I speak generally, and therefore desire no false *Innuendo* may be made) that after the space of so many hundred years Experience and Practice of their Predecessors, not one single Medicine hath been yet detected by them, that hath the least force directly and *per se* to oppose, resist, or expel a continual Fever, which by their erroneous Applications is too oft provected to malignity? Should any by a more sedulous Observation pretend, or make the least step towards the discovery of such Remedies, their hatred and envy would swell against him, as a Legion of Devils against Virtue; whole Societies would dart their Malice at him, and torture him with all the Calumnies imaginable, without sticking at any thing, that should destroy and ruin him root and branch, (of which I could give you a very memorable Example, were it convenient) for

for he that professes a reformation of the Art of Physick, in exposing its Impostures, and advancing such Methods and Remedies, that are beyond those of the Art of Expectation, must resolve to run the hazard of the Martyrdom of his Reputation, Life, and Estate, especially when its considered, that the greatest and best part of Mankind is prepossess'd with a Judgment, that's infus'd into them by Expectation Physicians, to some or other of whom almost every man is linck'd by Acquaintance, Kindred, Knowledge, or Drunkenness.

9. Nothing hath ever proved more fatal than this universal Notion, that in the small Pox you must always be driving out, in giving strong Diaphoreticks or sweating Medicines, which in kindling the Fever higher, that's usually a concomitant, or rather preceding, doth convert it into malignant, and continuing as such, its impossible the virulent Eruptions should ever

K 3 appear,

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appear, considering the small Pox is a *Crisis*, or critical propulsion of virulent Pustles, (very commonly) of a *Febris continua imputris*, or *Diaria plurium dierum*, ordinarily so termed by Physicians, and oft-times of a *Febris continua putrida*. A *Crisis* is never to be expected but after digestion and separation, and then ensues Expulsion; so that if you endeavour to expel by sweating, before Nature is ready by finishing the digestion and separation, you do most certainly anger the Spirits, and put them into an high fury, and as long as you continue thus, you may sooner expect Death, than the breaking forth of the small Pox. In this particular it is, that Nurses, and the careful old Women by their common Expectation Remedies, as Harts-horn or plain Posset-drink, or a small Fig-decoration in Water or small Beer, do oft excel the best of Physicians in their erroneous Methods of driving out.

10. Con-

10. Considering further, that in many Children and others, there is proceeding only a small simmering of the Blood, which may properly enough be termed a *Fermentation*, an *Ebullition* being a more violent and impetuous motion, which if abated or intirely quieted by cooling aqueous, and acid Juleps, the virulence is suppressed in the Eruption, or repelled upon the Brain and Nerves, whence succeed mortal Convulsions; or upon the Vitals, *viz.* the Heart and Lungs, occasioning an immediate Suffocation, or terminative *Syncope*. On the other hand, where there is an high Fever or putrefactive *Ebullition*, until that be reduced to a gentle Fermentation (for in the most laxe sense an *Ebullition* and *Fermentation* differ only *secundum magis & minus*, and in the end) the small Pox or Meazels will never break forth, though using the strongest expulsives, which most certainly failing in their intended

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effect, never fail in the raising the Fever to the highest acuteness and malignity ; and therefore I have ever observed, that most of those that are grown up, who dye under the Hands of Physicians, owe their death to the Fever, and killing Medicines, and not to the deficiency of expulsion, which cannot be expected, as long as the putrid Fever is not reduced to a Fermentation, as they call it. When the Eruption appears, if too slow, it is to be quickned ; if too violent, it will be moderated by such proper Medicines, as resist that Malignity. Moreover, this remark hath been constant, that the great proflux of virulent matter to the skin in a flux't Pox, proceeds from not resisting the putrid Fever in a foul Body (and in others also) by peculiar Medicines unknown to most of them, before it came to too great an height. If any part of their external matter or steems return into the internal parts in a flux't Pox,

where

where the external Pores are very oft stopt, it doth not seldom prove mortal, the principal parts being too much weaken'd to repel it back to the circumference. The truth of these Observations may seem probable from my own good Fortune, who never to my remembrance was concern'd with Man, Woman, or Child, that dyed under my Hands of the small Pox or Meazels in thirty years, except one, a Boy aged seven or eight years, to whom I was sent one day before he dyed, to consult with one Mr. Barrick, a Physick Doctor, and the Families then ordinary Physician. The Childs Skin being speckled with black Spots like Pestilential *Exanthemata* or Tokens, the Pox appearing of an Olive colour, and attended with a bloody Urine, it was told the Parents, it was too late; we agreed upon two or three Expectation Remedies, and so ended our grave Consult.

11. Coughs; as I mentioned before, are through *Expectation* cured by Syrups, and other sugar'd composts, which sometimes prove the worst of Expectation Remedies, in regard they clog and oppress the Stomach, though by a present smoothing of the Gullet, and giving ease, they readily perswade the coughing Patient he receives benefit, and therefore is very willing to stay from one time to another, until by the help of abstinence Nature hath thrown up the abounding flyme.

12. For the better understanding of this matter, know there are more Coughs of the Stomach, than off the Lungs; and that most Coughs in the beginning are Stomach-Coughs, though afterwards by long continuance some turn into Lung-Coughs, and then they threaten danger. The Diaphragm with the help of the Muscules of the Breast and Belly, or *abdomen*, do as readily discharge or displode and

and throw up humors out of the Gullet, and by succession out of the Stomach, as out of the Wind-pipe or Lungs. These humors are lodged in the glanduls of the Gullet, discoursed of at large in my Treatise of the Scurvy, which being swelled up, and irritated by Acrimony, contracted from the admixture of the vitiated dissolvent or ferment of the Stomach, and long Stagnation, by consent of parts and vellication of the Nerves of the sixth pair, incite and spur the diaphragm to an Explosion. The *Argumentum à Juvantibus & laudentibus* plainly proves the assertion. 1. Smoothing Medicines have a present influence upon those Coughs, which must necessarily be from their immediate acting upon the Gullet, for their property and vertue without all contradiction must be changed into a different Operation, before they can be supposed to arrive to the Lungs. 2. Its vulgarly known, that Vomitives, or

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or Purgatives have cured thousands of these sort of Coughs, by emptying the Stomach, and drawing from the Glanduls of the Gullet. 3. Sharp soure drinks, Salts, and Spices do oft immediately force violent Coughs.

4. The sense of the Patient doth testifie a weight and oppression at the Stomach, loathing of Victuals, and impair of digestion. 5. Fasting by diminishing those humors in the Stomach is another affirmative proof. 6. Long and deep coughing oft moving to nauseousness and Vomits, plainly demonstrates the Stomach chiefly affected in this sort of Cough. 7. The slime that's thrown up being oft yellow, green, and of other variegated colours, receives that tincture in many cases from the different qualities and nature of the dissolvent or ferment of the Stomach, varying according to the nature of the food ingested a day or two before. 8. The same slime hath sometimes been observed to be mixt with an indigested chyle.

chyle. 9. Syrup of Violets hath oft been return'd by Cough and Expectoration with Phleme tinctured blue, a Proof, it came from the Stomach or Guliet. Besides these, I must omit many cther Arguments too prolix to be here inserted.

13. Those Coughs that have followed some ten, twenty, or thirty years, and others I have known to continue forty years, are undoubtly Stomach Coughs; and assūming rather the office of an Issue or drain, are scarce to be termed Diseases, but necessary Evacuations, and are to be treated very cautiously; for being violently turned downward by repeated strong Purgatives, nature having lost its accustomed roads, must in some interval of time extreamly suffer by it. Very frequently a long Cough doth turn either to a Consumption with an Hectic Fever, or to a putrid continual Fever. In Consumptions attended with an Hectic Fever, the slime that's expectorated is intermixt

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mixt for the most part with puru-
lent Particles.

My design not being a Treatise
of Coughs, further than to give
you an instance of its expectative
mode of curing, which in this and
the preceding Diseases is a sufficient
pattern for many others, I proceed
to the next.

CHAP. XXIV.

Of the Use and Abuse of a Col- lege of Physicians.

THE Term of College of Physicians making such an obstreperous noise, it may be of use to inform the Reader with the right sense of the matter.

A College of Physicians is a voluntary friendly Club, Society, or Association of Doctors of Physick, mutually consented, and agreed unto, under certain just and equal Conditions, Rules, Laws, Gove-

Covenants and Promises corroborated, made binding and valid by the Allowance, Concession, or Approbation of the Magistrate, to the end a mutual friendly Correspondence, Behaviour, and Respect be had to each other, a just Regulation be made in the Practice of Physick, the Art improved by their joyn^t Endeavours and amicable Conferences, and most chiefly that all may be intended and designed for the publick good in general, and of every one under their Care in particular, also for the Honour of the Art. Whatever is not exactly square and suitable with every individual branch of this description, infers usual and set meetings of Physicians, rather a *Pseudo-Collegium*, Combination, Phylick-Riot, or bundle of Physicians unjustly tyed together for the attaining of their particular ends, to the prejudice of the Publick ; so that, a threat or force put upon Physicians by unlawful arrests, imprisonment, a magisterial arrogant Citation by Writ and Bedel, Calumnies, and Scan-

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Scandals, to compel or drive them into a College of Phys. is neither voluntary nor friendly, nor can ever conspire into a Society, which implies a real and vertuous Friendship between the Members or Colleagues. On the contrary, Persons so driven in must very probably retain a resentment, which shall ever after occasion jarrings, contests, abuses, and affronts. Wherefore, in all Protestant Colleges of Physicians abroad, it is a Custom flowing from their Humanity and good Manners,

didicisse fideliter Artes,

Emollit Mores, nec sinit esse feros.

upon the knowledge of the arrival of any Doctor of Physick to their City, and his intent of settling there, to depute two Colleague Physicians out of their body, to congratulate him at his House or Lodgings, and give him an Invitation in obliging Language, that he will please to give them the honour of his Company at their College meeting, where

where shewing unto him their Statutes, they very civilly request him to be a Member of their Society by subscribing to their Laws. After their Physick Affairs and Conferences are finish'd, they are entertained with a Glass of Wine, interposed with familiar Discourses one with the other. This indeed looks like a Society, or friendly Conversation ; but to hurry a Stranger, though a most learned Doctor or Physick, like a Rascal or Criminal by their Bedel to their College Tribunal, and there read to him this Sentence ; *Thou shalt go to the place from whence thou camest, and thence attend all our Members at each their individual dwelling place, (which sometimes is a Garret) your Hat in your Right-hand, your Left-hand on your Breast, your Knees bending, and your Head hanging down, with an humble Petition, that they will please to condescend to your admittance into their College ; and having obtained all their Suffrages, thou shalt return hither, and sit*

at

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at the lower end of that Table with thy Hat on thy Knees, thy Hands on thy Hat, thy Eyes modestly looking on thy said Hat, and in that Posture make answer to all such Questions as shall bee proposed unto you. After thou hastt like a good School Boy merited our Favour, we do require of thee, to pay unto our Treasurer thirty, forty, fifty, threescore, fourscore, or a hundred pounds. This is the Custom of most Popish Colleges in France, Italy, and elsewhere, without an *Innuendo*. At Paris the Mule-Doctors demand either three or six thousand Livres; at Angers six hundred Livres, and in another place one hundred pounds. Whether this arbitrary Extortion supported by a pretended Law, be not worse than a Decimation, Fine, or Tax set upon the head of a Prisoner by the *Banditi* of Calabria, I leave to your Judgment. Whether a legal Doctor of Physick of twenty, thirty, or forty years Practice, of known Learning and Experience, shall

shall be basely summoned by a *Pseudo-Collegium*, or a false pretended illegal forlitten College, as many in *France*, *Italy*, &c. (whereof some are Papists, Atheists, Impostors, Barbers, and Apothecaries, graduated by the French King's *Mandate*, or gratuitously doctorated by crowding in among the Attendants of Princes upon their visiting an University ; others may be grossly ignorant, originally blew-Coat Boys, and unduly educated, in committing of Murthers exceeding *Italian Bravo's*) and by them without being upon their Oath (for *deare fidem* is no more, but to promise) be examined and demanded the most puerile idle insignificant questions, which though answer'd with the greatest exactness imaginable, he shall maliciously be returned by them as *ignoramus*, on purpose to make a monopoly of Phylick ; by excluding all Physicians legally promoted to degrees, by that sort of barbarous usage, and binding of them

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them to Statutes, that no man in conscience, honesty, justice, or honour can submit unto; I ask whether all this be not more agreeable with the Spirit of Devils, than of Men? Should a pious learned and legal Doctor of Divinity upon his application to his Bishop, before he will admit him to a Living, be required by him to be examined by his Chaplain, who shall put him to the reading of his Greek Alphabet, do you not think, this would be an affront to Universities, and a very unchristian way of dealing? The case is much the same.

The true description of a College asserts the regulation of practice to be one of the true ends; that is to agree to such rules or orders, as may direct and guide them in Consultations; as that the elder Physician shall give his Opinion first, or last; that the suffrages of Opinions shall be collected and determined by the Physician in ordinary of the Patient. That no Physician

Physician shall insinuate into the Patients favour to put out the Physician in ordinary, and such like orders : But these are not to relate to any Physician, that is not of their College , who in all Protestant Countries have an equal priviledge of Practice, which is derived from the Universities. For a College of Physicians to pretend to examine, and give Licenses to practice, is a down right affront and injury to the Universities. It is most natural, that they that teach a Profession ought to be Judges to know, when the Scholar is sufficiently taught to exercise that Profession. Shall an University be at the trouble and charge to maintain Professors to instruct and teach Scholars, and not have the honor and recompence to endow them with the priviledge to exercise what they taught them ? It is a cheat in all Universities to grant a power and priviledge of practising Physick, if they cannot maintain it ; this is nonsense

sense all over. If a College of Physicians will presume to give Licenses, they ought to entertain Professors to read and teach Physick, and confer degrees; and then they must come under the notion of an University. Neither can or ought any Popish College of Physicians (abroad) be so impudently arrogant, as to assume a power to judge of *Male-practice*, and thereupon arbitrarily to set a mulct, or imprison; for that would infer them to be judge and party, which is most absurd. Beside it implies, they take a Regal Power upon them; for a Prince is the supreme Judge, there being none above him; and so a College pretends to be the supreme Judge of *Male-practice*, there being none above them to judge of their *Male-practice*, as oft as they shall commit it, unless you will presume a College cannot err, no more than a Prince. Moreover to judge, determine, fine, and imprison, is to undertake upon the power of the Civil Magistrate, to abridge

abridge their Authority, and to affront their respect and dignity, which is the greatest piece of Impudence, that can be alledged. No more than the *Guild* of Goldsmiths can punish and imprison any of their own Members, or Foreigners, for counterfeiting or abasing the Standart of Gold or Silver in a piece of Plate, can a College punish any Physician for *Male-practice*, or Murder, neither can they arbitrarily extort sums of Money from Apothecaries or Mountebancks, for vending of good or bad Medicines. These are matters the Civil Magistrate takes cognisance of, and the *Corpus Juris civilis* is provided with Laws under several heads for punishing Physicians, Apothecaries, Surgeons, Mountebancks, and all others for *Male* and illegal Practice; and every offence or crime being only punishable by one sole proper Court, shall a man be punish'd by a College of Physicians, and afterward be punishable by the common
Laws

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Laws of a Country : this certainly is an absurdity ; for no man can or ought to be twice punish'd for the same offence. In a College of Physicians all ought to be Doctors of Physick ; that is, of an equal rank and dignity, without pretending to any other precedence, than what for orders sake Seniority allows ; or how can they else be termed a Society or a meeting for sociable Conversation, which naturally includes a parity and equality of Members ? In conclusion, to verifie this whole Discourse, give me leave to present to your view, as an Example, and Pattern, a Translation of the printed Statutes (annex't to the *Pharmacopœa Hagien-sis*) of one of justest, and most learned Colleges of Physicians of Europe, *niz.* that of the *Hague*, whereof my self for thirty years past have been, and am the meanest of their Members.

The

The Preamble.

The Physicians of the Hague have attended the Magistrates, that they might diligently according to the utmost of their Power promote the publick good, having establish'd among themselves a College, and being engaged in a brotherly and inviolable hearty Society, have most willingly bound themselves to this Order, Rank, and Laws, hereafter to be most punctually observed.

1. LET the honour of the Art and publick welfare be the Supreme Law. 2. Let the whole care of the College be remaining in a Deacon, two Assistents, and a Secretary. 3. Let the Right and Authority be in the Deacon either of calling together these Rulers, or the whole College ; of propounding matters to be deliberated ; of collecting the Suffrages of things propounded ; of concluding the Sentence (except the matter be weighty) and of deciding equal Votes to their Satisfaction. 4. Upon a Citation at a L certain

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certain hour they are required to be present at their Secretaries House. Those that come late, that is after an half hour are to forfeit six pence, and twelve pence if they are absent. 5. Let every one give his Judgment when it's required by the Deacon, and not before; Let none interrupt the Discourse of any, without obtaining leave from the Deacon; The Consultation being ended, it is free to every one to propound what may be advantageous to the College. 6. The Secretary ought to have in keeping the publick Book wherein the Decrees are recorded, the banck or publick Stock, and what is belonging to the College. And when he quits his Office he is to give an Account of what he hath received and expended to the preceding and succeeding Rulers. 7. Those that purpose practise at the Hague are friendly to be invited; such as are willing bring shewed to the Rulers their Diploma, or Letters Patent containing the lawfull promotion to the degree of Doctor and promised by Subscription to observe their Laws made; or that hereafter

may be made with the Approbation of the Civil Magistrate, shall be admitted, those that refuse, are to be excluded. 8. Whoever after two Months from the first day of January of the year 1658. will subscribe to this College, shall immediately pay four pounds ten shillings to the Treasurer; and afterward every first day of January nine shillings and six pence. 9. The Rulers shall be chosen every year; In the room of the Deacon shall succeed the first Assistant, in his room the second; in his the Secretary, in his the Senior Colleague; and if it shall happen that there shall not be any that shall have practised twelve years, beginning again the order from the Senior, it shall descend to the Juniors. 10. Each is obliged to endeavour to preserve an unanimous Concord, and to shun all Envy, detraction, Calumnies and Contentions. 11. He that is called in to a sick Man that hitherto had used the advice of another, let him forbear giving his Advice (unless necessity urge) before the first Physician be come; and also afterwards if the former Physician

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was dismissed without his Reward. 12. Se-
veral being called in Consultation, let
the Power or Authority of examining
of expounding the Opinions, and apply-
ing the Remedies be in the first called
Physician. 13. Let all Consultation
be made in the absence of the Patient
and his Friends, in an open and general
declaration of all Remedies that have
been used, and particular declaration con-
cerning those that are to be used. 14. An Af-
front or Injury offered to a Colleague by
reason of Practice, or through occasio-
n of this Society, let every man believe it
is offer'd to himself, and hold himself ob-
liged to its defence. 15. Those Lawes
made (unless the unanimous Consent
shall otherwise perswade) shall be
held immutable, those that are hereaf-
ter to be made shall be observed; tho'
Persons that are refractory shall be ex-
pell'd.

Th

The Approbation and Confirmation of these Laws by the Civil Magistrate.

WE the Bayliff, Burgemasters,
and Eschevins of the City of
the Hague in Holland, having well
perspected, and duly examined the above
written Statutes, have approved and
confirmed them, as by these Presents
we do approve and confirm them, reser-
ving unto our selves their Interpretati-
on, Augmentation, and Derogation ;
Wherefore we have caused these to be
strengthned by our common Seal, and
signed by our Secretary, on the 8th day
of the Month of February of the Year
1600 Fifty Eight.

Locus Sigilli.

Locus Nominis Secretarii.

I am to give you a farther account, that all those Conversations at their College meeting are managed in the Latin Tongue, and so are all Consultations, which makes me presume, that many Physicians that are Collegues in some other place, would not dare to muster with us, not only for being imperfect Scholars, but for being unduly educated, and probably but half Physicians, and little else Physicksters. Moreover as to the small sum of Money, that is required for the defraying of necessary charges only, any Doctor of Physick whose streightness of fortune will not bear so small an Expence, is not only admitted *Gratis*, but they are also very inclinable to recommend him to business. Doctor *Whitaker*, who was Physician to his Majesties Family King *Charles the Second* in his Exile, and one Doctor *Magdowell* Scots-man, were both very sensible of their Civilities in that kind.

As to the Educating a young Student to the Art of Physick, which I have cursorily hinted at before, there is no University in the World comparable to that of Leyden in Holland, which doth so far excel Padua, Bolongne, Montpelier, or Paris, that they ought not to be named in one Paragraph, though I judge it necessary for a Physician to visit them, and some others, but for different purposes, which I have exactly described in my Treatise without my Name to it, called the *Accomplish'd Physician and Honest Apothecary*, Fol. 17. Printed for W. Thackery in Duck-lane. That Tract, *The Noble Mans Case*, *The Conclave of Physicians*, and his do all variously express the Mistakes, Errors, Frauds, and unworthy Practices of Physicians, whereof every day gives new Matter, and will do to the Worlds End.

The Education there described have to a tittle observed my self, and

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and have also a Son beyond Sea
passing the same Track, which
dare presume not six in this whole
Kingdom have done.

FINIS.

Advertisement of two Books, lately Published by Dr. Gideon Harvey, and sold by James Partridge.

1. **T**HE Conclave of Physicians in two Parts, Detecting their Intreagues Frauds, and Plots against their Patients, and their destroying the Faculty of Physick; also a Peculiar Discourse of the Jesuits Bark, the History thereof with its true Use and Abuse; moreover an Account of some Eminent Cases, and new Principles in Physick of greater Use then any yet known, in 12°.

2. *Casus Medico Chirurgicus*; or, a most Memorable Case of a noble Man, deceased, wherein is shewed his Lordship's wound, the various Diseases survening; how his Physicians and Surgeons treated him, how treated by the Author after my Lord was given over by all his Physicians, with all their opinions and Remedies. Moreover the Art of Curing the most dangerous of Wounds by the first Intention, with the Description of the Remedies, Published by His Majesties Command. in 8°.

